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BIG CANADIAN COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The Anglo-Canadian Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Toronto by British promoters, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The head office will be at Toronto. The incorporators include William Griffith, Louis Sterne, Wolfgang Just and James McGregor, all of London, and Arthur J. Forward, of Ottawa.

ROCKFELLER'S BID TOO LOW.

Creditors of the bankrupt United States Salt Company do not like the proposition made by the Rockfeller interests to purchase the property for \$120,000. Rockfeller's original bid was \$90,000, but it was increased later. The creditors have secured an extension of time for the receiver's sale, hoping to get a larger offer. They insist the \$120,000 bid would not come within \$60,000 of paying the debts of the concern.

RUSSIA EXCLUDES CANNED MEAT.

Some time ago the Russian government issued an order forbidding the purchase of any canned meat commissariat supplies outside of Russia or not of Russian manufacture. That accounts for the absence of Russian army orders for this class of goods in the United States. The Russian government sought thus to popularize war with the people at home by giving more employment there. Russia has a lot of the canning grade of cattle. The restrictive order is still in force. It is believed that Russia will continue this military order after the war is over and insist as a sort of prohibition against American canned meats, a la Germany.

FIRST BRANCH FOOD LABORATORY.

Chief Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department arrived in New York this week with three chemists to establish the pure food laboratory in the Appraisers' Stores in which samples of all the foods, beverages, and condiments imported are to be examined to determine whether or not they come up to the standard set by the pure food laws. A room has been set aside for the laboratory on the tenth floor of the Appraisers' Stores Building.

R. L. Doolittle, who has been State Chemist of Michigan, will have charge, and his assistants will be L. M. Tolman and J. Ogden. The laboratory is already in full operation.

MEAT STRIKERS SURRENDER

The meat strike was officially declared off on Thursday evening by President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America. No terms were made between the packers and their employees. It was an unconditional surrender.

The strike leaders admitted utter defeat. They had been trying to declare the strike off for a week, but the rank and file persisted in hanging on. Wise counsels and empty stomachs finally won the day, and the men permitted their leaders to hoist the white flag. The end came on Thursday. On that day President Donnelly telegraphed the members of the national executive committee of the union asking their consent to an announcement of the end of the struggle, and that evening, having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stockyards, who quit work in sympathy with the butchers, was officially called off Friday morning at a meeting of the conference board of the allied trades. The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated, and that in order to save his union from being entirely disrupted he would order his men to return to work in the morning.

The allied trades later changed their minds about declaring their part of the strike off. They reorganized the trades council, leaving out the butchers, and decided to make a proposition to the packers that they should return to work as a body, or not at all. It was the "last ditch" of the hardest fighters in the strike ranks.

During the strike approximately 53,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about \$5, 100,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of hundreds of thousands to the packers in loss of business and increased expenses.

When the packers were notified that it had been decided to end the strike they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men, though they would not discharge new men to make room for them. It is expected that the majority of the unskilled men will be unable to secure their places again. It was in the interest of these that the strike was originally ordered. They have all been replaced by new men.

The strike of the packinghouse workmen had been a dead issue for weeks with the big packers against whom it was first launched. They have been conducting their business as usual. Only the strike guerillas have harassed the outer edges of the business field and subjected traders to petty annoyance. That is the inevitable sign of a dying strike.

The peculiar feature of the week's situation was that the stubborn Western strikers—those at Chicago—could not realize that they were beaten. Their leaders knew it. The latter have felt for days that the game was up.

They had desired to save what they could out of the wreck, and had gone so far as to beg the packers for terms by which their men could return to work. They had submitted the proposition to their followers. But the latter, apparently blinded by the rage of defeat, had refused the terms, and had voted down their leaders' advice to go back to work.

This put the leaders in a bad hole. They were between the devil and the deep sea. Of course, they had to keep up the bluff if the men said so. Therefore, they had issued a general boycott against all meat. They declared this boycott national in its extent, and meant it to apply everywhere where there was a union man.

The boycott method failed because the strikers have lost public sympathy and public support. The big packers are turning out as much meat in all their plants as there is call for. The so-called "independents" at Chicago, who were befriended by the strikers early in the game, suffered from the boycott more than any one else, but the public did not have to go meat hungry. There was plenty for everybody, and prices were more than reasonable.

Outside of Chicago the situation cleared entirely. Kansas City has all along been running full blast, and plants at the other centres have been rapidly resuming normal operations. The return to work of the New York strikers on their own responsibility cleared up the situation in the metropolis. The strike has had its last fang pulled.

The feature of the week was the secession of the 3,500 New York strikers from the national organization. That was a body blow, and it is doubtful if the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America will be able to survive it and the failure of the general strike. The New York secession was highly illuminating. The Eastern men, paid higher wages than any others, and had no grievances. They struck in obedience to orders from the West, and much against their will. They saw their places filled, and no good coming of their sacrifice.

They gradually awoke to the trick that had been played on them. Then they broke in a body for their old jobs. Some will get them; others will not. Those who are taken on are employed individually. Their unions are no longer recognized. Thus is thrown down and kicked to pieces the whole work of organization. In the mean time the New York men have lost \$300,000 in wages. The Western unionists have lost \$5,000,000 in wages during the same period. Winter is nearing them, with the bank accounts cleaned up and employment in nearly half of the cases shut off

by the inclusion of new hands in the packinghouse force.

This has been the saddest experience of the army of 70,000 packinghouse employees in a strike. They mistook former leniency and kindness for weakness. The fact that so many men were immediately available to fill strikers' places showed that the labor market was glutted. Unemployed workmen are abundant, and each labor strike feeds that congested state more and more by crippling the situation or making capital timid. This is not confined to the packinghouse trades. Indeed, the meat industry takes off the surplus labor from the congestion produced by the building and other trades.

Labor never stops to think. Suppose that every laboring man were organized, and so well that at the order of the chief leader every one laid down his employment, and, if you please, all industry stopped. It would then be a question of dividend on the one hand and starvation on the other. How long could the hungry 5,000,000 unionists stand starvation? The others could weather the gale for a month or longer. Idle labor could not stand the siege three weeks, for the strike contribution—the vital force of the strike—would come from nowhere. The man of means could still buy food. The dividend might still come in the other ten months of the year. Strikes are foolish ways to try to enforce demands. They always cost more than they gain.

BRITAIN CANNOT FEED HERSELF

The English food trade is in a waiting state. While the United Kingdom is manufacturing fabrics and utensils for the universe and handing out these products with one hand, she has the other out to receive the food which must necessarily be had from the outside world. Edward's domain is not able to feed the king's subjects. A great deal is heard of the "roast beef of old England." That is mostly American beef; the cuts which give fame to the viand. The appetizing cuisine is still due to the superior cooking of the motherland.

Most of England's fresh meat is of the foreign kind, because the kingdom has insufficient cattle or sheep for home requirements. It would be hard to see where an ample supply of meat could be maintained if the stock for it were to be had. The need for feed and pasturage would be so great that produce would be at an exorbitant figure and imported at that because of the further contraction of the British agricultural area made necessary by the enlargement of the cattle farms and feed lots. That is probably the dream which now haunts the English farmer.

Cannot Provide Their Own.

The British Isles have neither the territory nor the livestock for a home supply. The British colonies could supply the territory and, in time, the cattle, as they have to a large extent the sheep, but it would be ever so great a distance as to load the commercial proportion and the household account with such expense as to cause a trade rebellion. The doctrine of free trade is too well grounded in the British mind to graft thereon the new one of protection at the cost

of a heavier embargo upon English living expenses. The revolt would be instant and decisive. People may permit a certain amount of tinkering with their health and clothing accounts, but they rebel when their stomachs are being tampered with.

The food bill is a sensitive point. Americans have evidence of this. While the population of the United Kingdom has greatly increased in the last thirty years, the herds of cattle there have shown a shrinkage. There is a per capita loss of nearly 35 per cent. on this score. The Australian herds have fallen off nearly 50 per cent., while those of Canada have not increased much. They have about kept pace with the increase in the population of the Dominion. The sheep situation is about the same. The British flocks have fallen back perceptibly; about 30 per cent. as compared with the per capita number twenty-five years ago. They have been decimated in Australasia nearly 50 per cent., and have made no great progress in other parts of the realm.

These conditions have not been brought about by tariffs, and tariffs will not remedy them. Statutes will neither make rains fall nor grasses grow, nor will they wipe out distances. Britain, therefore, is a natural and inevitable market for outside fresh meats and must be for all time, regardless of political dreams of the reciprocal tariff order.

Not Enough Hogs There.

The same conditions make England's realm a market for foreign provisions. While a fine porker is grown over there and an excellent, sweet bacon and ham are cured, the bacon curers of that country must look else-

where for green or sweet pickle pork in order to keep their high grade provision factories going. There are not enough hogs in Britain's confines to feed the trade or the demand for three months of the year. This state of things invited foreign commerce to export hog products to the kingdom and to cure a product which would be acceptable to the traditional bias of the English market. As the population increased and the herds of swine stood still or receded, this invitation became stronger, even mandatory.

The famous Irish bacon and provincial hams of the country lost none of their prestige. They simply could not and cannot fill the demand for stuff. Holland and Denmark, as well as other continental markets, have been called upon for supplies. For the same reason the American provision trade with the old country has become a fixture and has increased. It is simply the international problem of outsiders feeding a factory nation which is hemmed in by narrow home territorial boundaries. The world must feed Britain with its surplus for all time.

RETURNED MEAT STEIN.

Armour & Co. have many fine men, and the concern treats its men in a commendable way. L. H. Stein is the company's agent at Trenton, N. J. Mr. Stein has just returned from an extensive tour of the continent of Europe. Four months ago he and Mrs. Stein waved adieu to their friends and sailed for the old country. Since then they have been touring the famous resorts of the old world. Mr. Stein's health was the primary cause of the voyage, and he comes back full of vim and new life.

TOOK IT AS PERSONAL.

"Better a dinner of herbs," read the preacher, "where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

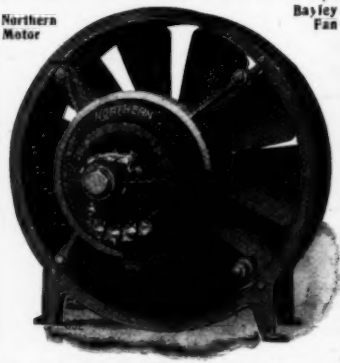
Whereat an indignant packer got up and went out.

"I'm in no mood to listen to a vegetarian sermon this morning," he muttered.—Chicago Tribune.

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WRITE FOR LEAFLET No. 23,143.

NORTHERN ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.
ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS
Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

AFTER DAIRY GREASE PEDDLERS

The renovated butter evil has grown to such an extent of recent months that the government authorities have at last been forced to take notice of it. Acting jointly with the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture has ordered a revision of regulations concerning the manufacture of renovated butter which it is hoped will do some good. Even the dairy interests, which wanted oleomargarine suppressed while they winked the other eye at the dairy grease man, have been forced to protest by the way the renovated butter competition has hurt their trade and reputation.

A movement has been begun looking toward securing restrictive legislation governing the manufacture and sale of renovated butter. The manufacture of this class of butter has grown very rapidly, and it is now estimated that the production of the United States is about 70,000,000 pounds a year. The Grout law has not had the effect expected upon the renovated butter industry. The annual output of renovated butter for the year preced-

ing the passage of this bill was 40,000,000 pounds and for the year succeeding it is reported to have been 54,000,000 pounds.

It is alleged that this butter is being sold in the butter and grocery stores in New York and other cities for the cheaper grades of creamery butter and that the regulation requiring that it shall be branded and sold as renovated butter is not being complied with. It is also said that the manufacturers of renovated butter are taking more liberty in the selection of their materials than formerly, and that in addition to old rancid butter, they are using beef fat and hog fat in the mixture which they finally offer the public for creamery butter.

The enormous sale of this product naturally awakens opposition on the part of dairymen, and the latter are calling the attention of members of Congress whom they can interest to the violations and are claiming that it is in the interest of the public health that action be taken. The shoe is on the other foot now, and it pinches.

NO EVIDENCE OF VIOLATION

The disgruntled element which is always calling for prosecution of the packers because of alleged violation of some law or another, are very much disappointed that the leaders of the industry were not long ago been put in jail for contempt of court for alleged violation of the famous Grosseup injunction. They instigated the present investigation of the packinghouse business by the Department of Commerce & Labor, and they are likely to be greatly disappointed in its result, judging from the report of a special correspondent of the New York Sun as Washington, who says:

No evidence has been received at the Department of Commerce and Labor upholding the charge that the beef packers have violated the injunction returned several months ago by Judge Grosseup of the Federal Court at Chicago. The authority for this statement is a prominent Administration leader, who is in close touch with the inquiry now being conducted under the direction of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations.

He said, also, that there was absolutely no ground for the insinuation that the inquiry into the operations of the beef packers was being purposely being delayed on account of the approaching elections. This, it was said, has had no influence on those in charge of the investigation, nor has any hint come from "higher up" that Commissioner Garfield should proceed cautiously, and not do anything that would in any way have a disturbing effect during the progress of the campaign.

The pending investigation, which was undertaken in accordance with a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, is being pushed with diligence. Ten special agents are in the field, and they have been operating in the packing centres, as well as on the cattle ranges of the West. Packers, cattlemen, commission merchants, retail butchers, independent dealers, officers of private car companies, and all firms and persons supposed to have knowledge of the inner workings of the industry have been and are being interviewed by the agents of the Department. The data already collected are voluminous, and when the final report is communicated to the House it will make several volumes.

While a ban of secrecy has been placed upon all officers having even a remote connection with the inquiry, it was learned that

the packers seen up to date have vigorously denied the existence of a combination in restraint of the trade. Such denials, the authorities say, were expected, but, although the probe has been run deep, no evidence is they would eat and 3 pounds of bran per at hand to justify the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to refer the matter to the Attorney-General with a recommendation that action be taken in the courts.

The cattlemen contend, without offering conclusive proof, it is understood, that the combination is as active now as ever, that prices for cattle on the hoof are dictated by some central agency, and that competition, so far as they are concerned has been stifled, and that many of them have been forced into bankruptcy. As proof of their contention they submit statements showing that during certain periods the price of cattle on the ranges was at a very low figure, while the selling price to the consumer constantly advanced, the former being at all times uniform, thus indicating, the cattlemen say, that the price is controlled either through an understanding on the part of the packers or as the result of a tangible combination.

The authorities admit that the task mapped out for them in the resolution passed by the House is a difficult one, and that it will take several weeks to complete it. If the Government should decide to prosecute, such action will be dictated by positive evidence of a violation of the injunction, and such proceedings will be taken at any time in the progress of the inquiry that incriminating proof may be received, whether before or after the election.

The packers, it is reported, are ready to present their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States at the October term for a dissolution of the injunction issued by Judge Grosseup. This is accepted as an indication that the packers feel that they are safe from criminal prosecution of a charge of violating the injunction.

CUDAHY MANAGER PROMOTED.

E. Hirsh, local manager for the Cudahy Packing Company at Davenport, Ia., has been promoted to be general manager of the Illinois and Iowa district for the company. He is succeeded at Davenport by E. Meyer.

BARGAINS SOUGHT AND OFFERED.

See page 48 for bargains in equipment, or if you have such to sell.

IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

W. Foster Favorite, who for the past five years has been Armour & Company's inspector with headquarters at Philadelphia, has resigned to go into business on his own account. A banquet was given him at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, last Friday evening, by thirty of the Armour men from Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington, at which each man endeavored to show his appreciation, and his sense of personal loss, by outward semblance of mirth. Mr. Favorite has represented Armour & Company in the capacity of inspector for the past ten years over a territory reaching from Chicago to Philadelphia, and south to Richmond, and with the hearty co-operation of the employees under him, due to his broad-minded ability, has made his present territory second in volume of business in Armour & Company's vast organization.

The presentation of the loving cup, after the banquet, furnished the occasion for the voicing of sentiments that were indicative of high esteem for Mr. Favorite, and he carries with him in his new venture the highest regard of Armour's employees, from office boy to manager, with never a doubt as to his ability to succeed in any venture he may undertake.

Mr. Favorite intends to open a general commission house in Philadelphia for the handling of beef and other packinghouse products, and with this end in view has formed a company which will be known as the Independent Beef Company, of which he is president, with headquarters at No. 144 North Delaware avenue.

BIRD CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL.

An ingenious Indianan, Col. Isaac W. Brown, of Rochester, that State, believes he has a cure for the boll weevil. He has not tested it, to be sure, but he goes on the theory that for every insect dangerous to vegetable life Nature has created a bird to exterminate it. After meeting and listening to him, Miss Helen Miller Gould is said to have requested Col. Brown to try to discover the bird that naturally should feed upon and destroy the boll weevil. She offered to pay all his expenses to Texas and the expenses of his investigations. Col. Brown is, therefore, in Texas as the philanthropic proxy of Miss Gould. In the meantime cotton planters and the cotton and oil interests await breathlessly the result of the investigations of Colonel Brown.

IRELAND'S LIVESTOCK TRADE.

The extent to which Ireland is interested in the British meat market is indicated by last year's livestock census, which shows that of all the stock raised in Ireland, 19 per cent. of the cattle, 21 per cent. of the sheep, and no less than 41 per cent. of the hogs were shipped to market in England. The London Meat Trades Journal quotes the following exports from Ireland to Great Britain for the past two years:

	1903. No.	1902. No.	Decrease.
Cattle	897,645	959,241	61,596
Sheep	825,679	1,055,802	230,123
Hogs	569,920	637,972	68,052
	2,293,244	2,653,015	359,771

EXCRETION OF BORIC ACID

By Prof. Dr. Oscar Liebreich.

On December 15, 1903, Dr. Rost, Government Councillor on the German Imperial Board of Health, delivered a lecture in the Physiological Society on the subject of the excretion of boric acid. In introducing the subject he stated that boron compounds were, from a pharmacological point of view, harmful substances, and in a short résumé he adduces proofs for his statement, which have already been refuted on a former occasion, and also in my treatise on the effects of boric acid and borax.

I do not feel called upon to go into the matter again here, but simply to deal with the point which Dr. Rost brings out as a new result. Even the announcement appearing in the "Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger" of February 24, 1902, to the effect that boric acid might be dangerous on account of its remaining in the system for weeks, was checked here. I induced Dr. MacNaughton in three experiments to take 3 gr. of borax each time, and in one experiment 0.5 gr. of boric acid. In the case of two of the experiments the excretion with the urine took place after 5 and 6 days, respectively, and in the case of two other experiments after the 9th and 11th days, respectively. In one case minute traces could still be found on the 11th day. There was, therefore, in this instance, so far as the elimination through the kidneys is concerned, no deviation from other easily traceable substances.

Difficulty of Experimenting.

Such experiments are attended by excessive difficulties, owing to the fact that many articles of diet, such as wine, contain by nature boric acid, and in addition to this boric acid is added to a number of foodstuffs and even to meat, so that small quantities thereof may find their way into the system along with the food taken. In view of the possibility of tracing the smallest quantities of boric acid, it is very important that this factor should be taken into account. But Dr. Rost has taken no account whatever thereof, and is further seeking to prove that an accumulation of boric acid takes place in the system.

His conclusions are as follows: "Boric acid taken inwardly is given off again by the system without loss, along with the urine." All his assertions are therefore based on the kidneys being the only organ of excretion to be taken into account; starting from this point, Dr. Rost thinks himself justified in assuming that boric acid accumulates in the system, and may thus cause injury.

Already, in the discussion which followed his address, Professor von Hansemann pointed to the existence of a statement that boric acid has also been found in perspiration. Dr. Rost's reply was "that this had only once been observed," and therefore in all his experiments he has ignored this mode of excretion of boric acid.

A preliminary report on the effects of preservatives, made by order of the American Government, has now appeared. In this report of Dr. H. W. Wiley the following statement occurs: "The elimination of the added borax or boric acid is accomplished mostly through the kidneys. The merest traces of

the ingested substances are found in the faeces, and considerable quantities in the perspiration." This author has therefore laid weight on the excretion through the function of the skin.

Some considerable time ago experiments were also made here on five persons in connection with elimination through the skin; these, however, were not published, as the number was not sufficiently large apparently to draw a conclusion as to the legality of the same. But as this fact has now been also taken into account by Dr. Wiley, I now publish below the said experiments.

Demonstrated the Claims.

The first experiment was made by Dr. Spiegel, 38 years of age, assistant at the Pharmacological Institute, in the following manner: He took 1 gr. of boric acid dissolved in tepid water. One hour later he took a combined Russian and Roman bath. The perspiration formed was caught in a rubber sponge and squeezed out into a glass. The perspiration which ran off was caught in a clean platinum dish and evaporated with a little carbonate of soda, the residue being dissolved in water. The concentrated solution, to which methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid was added, showed distinctly the well-known green flame of boric acid-methyl-ester. Moreover, a strip of tumeric steeped in the muriatic acid solution of the perspiration residuum showed on drying the characteristic red coloring of boric acid.

Further cases were, however, submitted to observation. A Turkish bath was taken by five persons, viz., Dr. Spiegel, who was present for the purpose of supervision and control, and four medical students, who were experimented upon, all of them being of normal constitution. One hour before the bath, at 3:36 P. M., they each took a glass of water containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of boric acid, the remaining undissolved boric acid being washed down after with water. At 4:30 they went into the sweating chambers, remaining there

for about half an hour. Each student caught his perspiration in a rubber sponge, emptying it into a glass-stoppered bottle. The perspiration of each individual was then subjected to the examination already described, the boric acid-methyl-ester reaction with a green flame and the red coloring of the tumeric showing itself distinctly in each case.

In order to meet any objections, it may be mentioned here that all the materials used were most carefully tested beforehand for the presence of boric acid. The rubber sponges were repeatedly soaked in potash and then in boiling water and squeezed out. The last lot of water was carefully examined for boric acid without any trace being found. Further, the test tubes, the chemicals used, sulphuric acid, carbonate of soda, methyl-alcohol, as also the platinum dishes, were all tested for boric acid, showing themselves to be quite free therefrom.

When it is borne in mind that half an hour's sweating permits of showing the reaction in so distinct a manner, it may be assumed that a not inconsiderable portion of the boric acid is eliminated through the sweat glands, which thus to a certain extent supplement the secretion through the kidneys.

It is quite unnecessary in this case to go into quantitative determination; only Dr. Rost ought to have made these experiments, when he would have avoided adding to his former inaccurate assertions a further defective observation and drawing therefrom incorrect conclusions. The whole of his investigations and the assertions based on the same are vitiated by the mistake that he has left out of his calculations the considerable proportion of boric acid eliminated by the sweat glands, a fact which has also been observed by Dr. Wiley.

STORAGE LIABILITY.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that where a warehouseman puts upon stored goods conditions not assented to by the owner nor contemplated by him, the bailee has violated the contract of bailment and is responsible for any loss or damage to the property. He is guilty of a technical conversion of the property. The case was that of Hudson vs. the Columbia Transfer Company. The plaintiff in the case stored certain goods with the defendant in a certain building, and took out insurance on it in that building. The goods were put in a different building without the knowledge or consent of the owner and were lost by fire. The Court awarded the plaintiff the value of the goods.

"LOW RATES FOR LIVESTOCK MEN."

Acting on the request of the National Livestock Association and the National Wool Growers' Association, the Trans-continental Passenger Association has announced a greatly reduced rate of fare to the next convention of the cattle and sheep growers, to be held in Denver in January. The rate from the Pacific coast will be one fare for the round trip and from intermediate points a correspondingly reduced rate is announced. The National Livestock Association officials are highly pleased with the railroads' offer and say that the low fares announced will no doubt insure a very large attendance at the meeting.

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To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use

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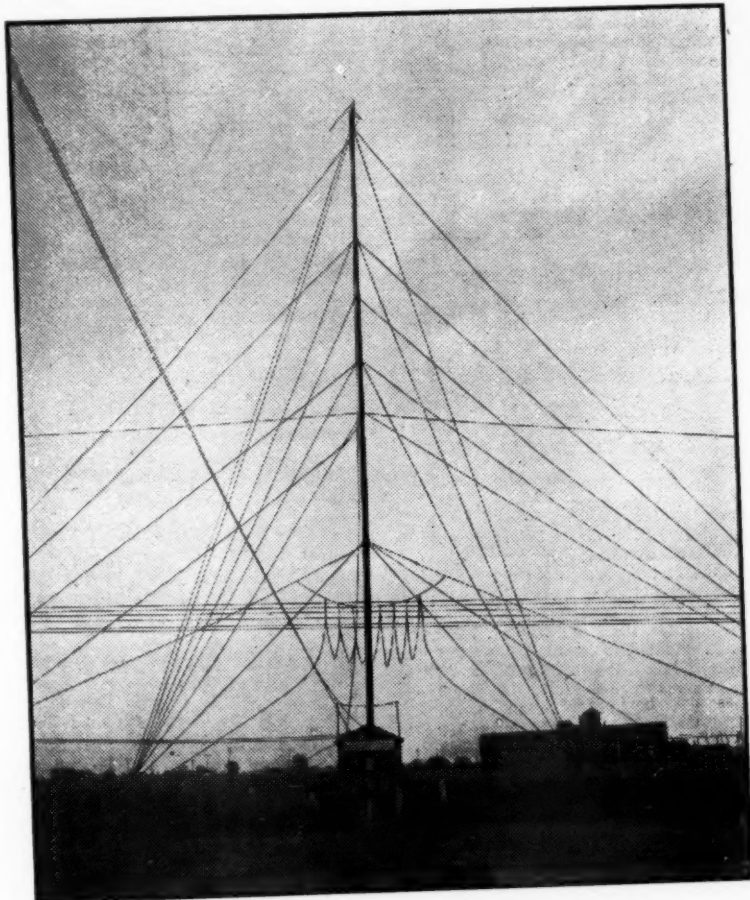
Via PAGE 48 of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR PACKERS

Some of the packers are said to be watching the developments in wireless telegraphy with keen interest. This is due to purely commercial reasons. One company pays over \$100,000 annually to the wire telegraph companies for leased lines between its plants. Wireless experiments were conducted last year between one company's down-town offices in Chicago and the packinghouse at the yards, a distance of seven miles. The wireless messages passed through the heart of the business and manufacturing district,

average cost to one packer alone has been about \$12,000 a year for telegraphic communication between these places.

Of the wireless stations now in operation, the 20-horse power 210 ft. wooden mast station, now on Art Hill, Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds, St. Louis, which has already been sending 105 miles to Springfield, Ill., with less than one-third of one horsepower behind the sending device, will be moved to East St. Louis, after the Fair, for the use of the packers, it is said. The



WIRELESS STATION AT WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, ST. LOUIS.
Single pole, 200 ft. high, communicating with Springfield, Ill. 105 miles distant.

through skyscrapers, gas-tanks, elevated railroad structures, and the vast network of electric wires and conduits all over the city, without interference, and were received with distinctness at both ends of the circuit.

As a result of this demonstration the packers instructed Dr. Lee de Forest, the inventor, to connect Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other centres by wireless, with a view to using aerography instead of the leased wire lines. One line had been especially bad, needing continual repairs, and had generally been out of order when needed. The rates were high, and the

FORBIDS AMERICAN COTTONSEED.

The Egyptian cotton planters have heard of the Mexican boll weevil. For some time American cotton seed has been imported into Egypt for planting purposes. It was found that fresh, unacclimated seed produced the best results and that the American seed

wireless people report that the Fort Worth station will soon be complete. Work has been begun on the Kansas City station, and one is under construction on the south side of Chicago, near the Stock Yards. The wire telegraph line use relays about every 400 miles; and for the present, at least, the same method will apply to overland wireless. With the main stations and relays complete, the principal points of the Mississippi valley will be in touch by wireless, and Dr. de Forest claims he has accomplished what ten years ago would have been considered the dream of an enthusiast.

was the most fruitful. Because of the boll weevil scare in the South, the Egyptian government has issued a decree forbidding the importation into that country of American cotton seed. This decree was issued on June 20, and was promulgated at the instigation of the Khedival Agricultural Society.

EXPLODING HOG FALLACIES.

In a recent article in a breeders' paper Charles Goepper, head hog buyer for one of the big packing concerns, takes occasion to straighten out a few of the wrong ideas outsiders have concerning hog buying and packing. Among other things he says:

"Packers are supposed to have a line on the visible supply, but that is a fallacy. If we could even approximate the run for three months ahead we could revel in wealth. Government estimates are of value only for speculative purposes; we attach no value to them. Even the means of securing information available by railroad managers are inadequate, and the more the hog-producing belt expands the more difficult becomes the fruitless task of estimating the supply.

"In common with others in the trade I have been disappointed in this summer's run. Growers have not marketed hogs for the simple reason that they had no crop to finish them. A goodly portion of the 1903 fall crop has been turned on grass instead of coming to market. All our reports are that the porcine population of the country is healthy and when they are ready to come there will be an abundance. These conditions will, however, make a late winter packing season, as no heavy receipts need be looked for until October. Continued good hog health is attested by light pig receipts at all markets."

"It is a standing joke that packers always lose money on hogs. Nevertheless, we frequently pay more for the live stuff than it would cut out on the basis of provision values. This is not done to lose money, but because we have a fresh meat trade that must be cared for daily. About 10 per cent. of the carcass is available for this purpose; the rest must be cured. Doubtless the packer does considerable hedging in the provision pit, but that he dominates values in that trade arena is another fallacy. The speculator, and there is an army of him, determines values of options, and when he is putting them up he forces us to pay higher prices for hogs. There is always sympathy between the two bourses."

"The irrevocable and unalterable law of supply and demand is the most powerful influence in determining the hog values. We hear much about the market manipulation, but I notice that when we get larger receipts than expected we buy them cheaper, and when the supply is contracted prices soar. Buying hogs from the standpoint of quality is not an art, but watching the actions of one's competitors, determining their necessities and intentions and forestalling them is the test of a buyer's ability to earn his salary. The best of us fail. Frequently I have wired early a market of 10 cents lower than was established later. Infallibility is impossible anywhere."

ANOTHER UNION.

Father—Come, Tommy, it's time for bed.
Tommy—Not much it ain't.

Father—What's that? Come in here this instant

Tommy—Not on your life! Us boys have organized, an' we're strikin' fur twelve hours' play an' more candy.—Philadelphia Press.

AUGUST STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Following are the official Board of Trade reports of stocks of provisions on hand at various centers at the close of business on August 31, 1904, as compared with stocks at the same time a year ago:

CHICAGO.		Aug. 31, 1904.	Aug. 31, 1903.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '03, bbls.	47,306	24,044	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	16,267	28,951	
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '03, tes.	136,834	96,024	
Other kinds of lard, tes.	14,000	10,472	
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	21,696,678	32,410,708	
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	18,000		
Short clear middles, lbs.	124,805	575,641	
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	3,089,665	3,279,721	
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	11,843,711	8,363,704	
Long clear middles, lbs.	76,793	177,683	
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	227,299	928,077	
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,134,473	1,585,494	
S. P. hams, lbs.	29,526,622	19,781,778	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	13,198,703	8,734,388	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	7,687,799	4,349,419	
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	6,364,946	3,072,063	
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.			
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,492,197	8,545,824	
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	7,815,205	13,629,190	
Total cut meats, lbs.	108,296,896	112,667,079	

Movement of Product.

Received.		August, 1904.	August, 1903.
Pork, bbls.	202	500	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	2,947,244	2,803,789	
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	15,612,946	8,467,610	
Live hogs, number.	532,450	573,747	
Dressed hogs, number.	2,950	1,214	
Shipped.		August, 1904.	August, 1903.
Pork, bbls.	5,939	12,069	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	21,095,918	23,106,504	
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	52,605,868	53,372,860	
Live hogs, number.	116,236	108,494	
Dressed hogs, number.	4,935	6,632	
Average weight of hogs received August, 1904, 239 lbs.; August, 1903, 248 lbs.			

KANSAS CITY.

	Aug. 31, 1904.	Aug. 31, 1903.
Mess pork, bbls.	3	.....
Other kinds pork, bbls..	1,363	854
P. S. lard contract, tes..	5,959	4,028
Other kinds lard, tes....	1,936	4,510
Short rib middles, lbs..	6,077,700	9,381,500
Short clear middles, lbs.	82,300	628,100
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	5,337,100	3,626,200
Long clear middles, lbs.	3,800	.....
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	808,600	3,403,100
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,931,000	1,463,400
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	667,600	271,600
S. P. hams, lbs.	11,398,100	8,414,600
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,801,500	1,373,000
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	2,649,200	4,205,500
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,599,000	2,965,600
Other cut meat, lbs....	5,648,200	4,633,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cut meats, lbs.	40,004,100	40,366,200
<hr/>		
Live Hogs.		
	August, 1904.	August, 1903.
Received	200,121	137,566
Shipped	29,876	16,506
Driven out	168,391	121,072
Average weight	210	216

OMAHA.

	Aug. 31, 1904.	Aug. 31, 1903.
Mess pork, bbls.	17	9
Other kinds barreled pork	199	1,177
P. S. lard "contract," tes.	354	3,631
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,476	2,116
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,950,820	6,545,424
Short clear middles, lbs.	314,969	1,273,354
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,823,994	6,921,233
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	4,752,289	1,905,779
Long clear middles, lbs.	85,000	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	694,155	895,943
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	463,650	527,591
S. P. hams, lbs.	9,764,379	8,155,766
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,557,501	1,431,960
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,182,764	1,098,987
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,086,486	3,580,057
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,947,819	4,239,914
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,664,345	2,510,245
Total cut meats, lbs.	36,288,171	39,086,253

Live Hogs.

	Aug., 1904.	Aug., 1903.
Received	180,109	158,799
Shipped	91,003	7,983
Driven out	88,694	150,930
Average weight	244	265

MILWAUKEE.

	Aug. 31, 1904.	Aug. 31, 1903.
Mess pork, winter pkd. (new) bbls.	2,967	504
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	4,098	2,499
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	5,002	2,120
Other kinds of lard, tes.	7,772	913
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,805,680	7,252,496
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	493,417	728,263
Short clear middles, lbs.	38,767	45,898
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	297,837	809,853
Long clear middles, lbs.	37,129	25,500
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	595,210	517,431
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	97,950	531,150
S. P. hams, lbs.	3,779,074	3,249,900
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,176,102	1,225,334
S. P. bellies, lbs.	611,050	285,566

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on September 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1904. Sept. 1.	1904. Aug. 1.	1903. Sept. 1.	1902. Sept. 1.	1901. Sept. 1.	1900. Sept. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	25,000	34,000	13,500	18,500	17,000	18,000
Other British ports	15,500	16,000	2,500	2,400	6,000	6,000
Hamburg	23,000	27,000	8,000	9,000	15,000	8,500
Bremen	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000
Berlin	1,000	1,500	1,500	500	2,000	2,000
Baltic ports	9,000	14,000	11,500	5,000	11,000	7,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	2,000	3,000	700	2,500	1,000	3,000
Antwerp	2,500	3,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,500
French ports	1,400	1,500	2,300	1,100	2,500	5,000
Italian and Spanish ports	250	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	80,650	102,000	42,500	42,500	61,000	58,000
Afloat for Europe		37,500	40,000	30,000	54,000	54,000
Total in Europe and afloat	118,150	142,000	72,500	68,500	115,000	112,000
Chicago prime steam	136,834	137,860	96,024	45,760	47,495	97,432
Chicago, other kinds	14,000	33,951	10,472	7,952	8,145	16,478
East St. Louis	1,955	2,050	3,000	550	6,434	7,438
Kansas City	7,895	11,473	8,538	2,628	10,571	8,464
Omaha	2,830	3,997	5,747	3,615	5,096	4,486
New York	6,335	6,705	6,973	6,905	10,186	6,468
Milwaukee	12,774	10,768	3,033	1,027	4,074	8,153
South St. Joseph	1,222	1,734	4,785	1,668		1,023
Total tierces	301,995	350,538	211,072	142,320	208,259	263,958

S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	840,753	1,159,900
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	595,500	456,980
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,668,207	2,407,883

ST. JOSEPH.

	Aug. 31, 1904.	Aug. 31, 1903.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1903, bbls.	854	3
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	605	2,169
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '03, tes.	787	4,582
Other kind of lard, tes.	435	203
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	4,081,658	4,390,035
Short clear middles, lbs.	593,064	1,266,848
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	3,172,550	2,707,176
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,408,787	2,646,015
Long clear middles, lbs.	12,212	127,862
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	431,630	653,379
S. P. hams, lbs.	6,153,487	3,917,302
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	87,000	163,875
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,926,545	1,023,895
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,392,795	993,368
S. P. California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,048,305	1,185,505
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	391,000	559,400
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,903,909	2,205,879
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,049,261	4,309,221
Total weight cut meats	29,652,203	26,149,760

Live Hogs.

	August, 1904.	August, 1903.
Received	126,784	145,648
Shipped	32,771	25,490
Driven out	94,107	120,039
Average weight, lbs.	232	245

A DIFFERENT DIALECT.

Caller—Kitty, is that your parrot?
Little Girl—No, indeed, ma'am. The folks next door left him with us when they went away on their vacation. 'Fore he begins to talk I want to tell you that he doesn't belong to our church."—Chicago Tribune.

STOCKYARDS REPORTS

Following are the statistics of receipts and disposition of livestock at the various centers for the month of August, 1904, as compared with the same period last year, and the comparisons for seven months to August 31:

CHICAGO.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	272,599	502,465	420,746
August, 1903.....	293,001	537,924	427,209
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	1,997,832	4,895,146	2,722,223
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	2,166,915	4,886,519	2,541,828

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	116,419	123,163	224,019
August, 1903.....	99,216	108,494	134,679
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	828,122	1,234,824	706,591
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	776,459	837,504	308,758

Consumed in Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	156,180	379,302	196,727
August, 1903.....	193,785	429,430	292,530
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	1,169,710	3,660,322	2,015,632
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	1,390,456	4,049,015	2,233,070

Average weight of hogs: August, 1904, 239 lbs.; August, 1903, 248 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	189,271	200,121	66,280
August, 1903.....	201,832	137,566	82,612
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	1,064,449	1,469,859	576,392
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	1,009,288	1,338,974	648,577

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	96,483	29,876	21,128
August, 1903.....	93,577	16,506	32,054
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	493,258	111,547	103,980
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	426,891	71,268	150,262

Consumed in Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	80,863	168,391	41,764
August, 1903.....	102,875	121,072	50,104
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	571,191	1,358,312	472,412
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	582,397	1,267,706	498,315

Average weight of hogs: August, 1904, 210 lbs.; August, 1903, 216 lbs.

OMAHA.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	61,439	180,109	126,438
August, 1903.....	76,120	158,799	161,418
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	544,572	1,642,456	868,105
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	641,115	1,632,669	832,885

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	17,424	91,003	70,612
August, 1903.....	17,625	7,983	86,055

Consumed in Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	38,227	88,694	44,381
August, 1903.....	53,650	150,930	59,057
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	403,346	1,480,333	585,321
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	486,572	1,608,694	550,653

Average weight of hogs: August, 1904, 244 lbs.; August, 1903, 265 lbs.

DENVER.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	10,438	11,470	19,005
August, 1903.....	11,417	9,619	30,660
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	169,624	111,811	83,876
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	217,401	90,943	132,660

Shipments.

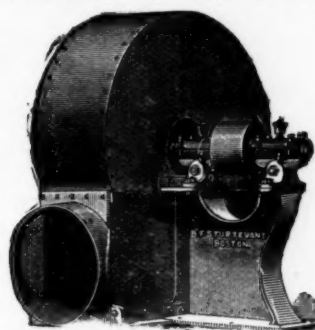
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	6,560	1,384	7,951
August, 1903.....	8,074	309	24,302
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	140,579	3,047	34,452
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	193,559	2,869	86,466

Consumed in Denver.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	3,808	10,086	11,304
August, 1903.....	3,355	9,220	6,408
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	28,220	108,764	49,424
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	21,558	88,074	45,752

Sturtevant Exhausters

Reduce the Cost of Conveying Light Materials



The shells are of steel plate of such thickness as to withstand the abrading action of the material. A cast-iron support attached to the side of the shell carries the continuous oiling boxes with the shaft and pulley, and sustains the entire strain. The fan wheel is overhung upon the end of the shaft, thus leaving the inlet entirely unobstructed for the free passage of the material to be handled. They are suitable for conveying chips, shavings, sawdust, wood pulp, tan, etc. Special fans are built for conveying wool, cotton, jute and similar fibrous materials.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON, MASS.

New York. Philadelphia. Chicago. London. 192

ST. JOSEPH.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	49,681	126,784	87,674
August, 1903.....	47,346	145,648	54,947
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	305,389	1,075,028	504,325
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	355,549	1,208,716	425,281

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	8,660	32,771	38,379
August, 1903.....	11,691	25,490	19,156
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	96,907	84,703	169,841
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	102,956	78,763	94,429

Consumed in St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	39,223	94,080	45,594
August, 1903.....	34,483	119,983	29,465
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	208,482	990,325	334,484
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	252,593	1,129,953	330,852

Average weight of hogs: August, 1904, 232 lbs.; August, 1903, 245 lbs.

ST. PAUL.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	41,983	27,608	56,003
August, 1903.....	20,625	23,235	50,886
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	158,826	592,282	328,245
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	147,430	469,395	257,271

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	32,642	1,576	42,382
August, 1903.....	14,246	522	41,131
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	104,704	59,270	280,373
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	91,429	21,513	207,679

Consumed in St. Paul.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	11,467	26,115	15,048
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	48,011	588,669	129,452

Average weight of hogs: August, 1904, 230 lbs.

SIoux CITY.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	23,041	73,564	2,485
August, 1903.....	15,434	58,316	1,789
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	195,238	734,129	10,676
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	257,858	682,377	20,455

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	17,971	54,523	1,924
August, 1903.....	9,859	33,003	803
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	126,536	106	1,312
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	178,608	261	621

The Wm. B. Pollock Co.
Youngstown, Ohio

Chimneys Dryers

STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION

Riveted Pipe Stand Pipes

The Wm. B. Pollock Co.
Youngstown, Ohio

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on September 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened September 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A. Sept. 10-17

Consumed in Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1904.....	3,955	19,283	251
August, 1903.....	4,688	25,220	987
Jan.-Aug., 1904....	33,966	303,284	3,245
Jan.-Aug., 1903....	44,524	326,714	12,990

Average weight of hogs: August, 1904, 253 lbs.; August, 1903, 261 lbs.

Look up the

BARGAINS

AND

CHANCES

on Page 48

TRADE GLEANINGS

The St. Mary's Tanning Co., of St. Marys, Pa., has been organized with \$240,000 capital.

The Parmenter & Poisey Fertilizer Co., of Salem, Mass., will build a glue factory at once.

The Eclipse Leather Co., of Toccoa, Ga., has bought the tan yard of Capps & Co., and will make improvements.

The Charles Wolff Packing Co., of Topeka, Kan., is preparing plans for handling poultry and eggs on a large scale.

Leon Rollins, of Keokuk, Ia., acting for a Chicago packinghouse, will put up a fertilizer factory at Houston, Tex.

The Taylor Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ga., will put in soap and lard plants soon, as additions to its cotton oil mill.

Star Tannery Co., of Albany, Ore., has been chartered with \$8,000 capital by Henry Lyons, John T. Shea, H. T. Shea and James H. Curran.

The Richmond Abattoir Co., of Richmond, Ind., has begun work on its slaughter houses and pens and cold storage plant, and hopes to begin work by November.

The Armour Fertilizer Co., of Kansas City, Mo., is to build a fertilizer factory in Savannah, Ga., of 90,000 tons capacity. The Armour representative is D. B. Osborne, of Atlanta, Ga.

Fire on the fourth floor of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's branch cooler at Philadelphia, Pa., did a small amount of damage on Sept. 3. That floor is unoccupied and the origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss was mostly occasioned by water and will be quickly repaired.

The American Agricultural Packing Co., of New York city, has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,500,000, to deal in live stock. The directors are John D. Fearbake, Francis A. Huck, Edward D. Freeman, Charles A. Voetsch and Clarence P. Leggett, of New York city; Robert S. Cope and Charles H. Baker, of Montclair, N. J.

The Kunkle Poultry Co. of Kunkle, O., has been chartered. Capital is \$10,000. The officers are Eli Doty, president; J. A. Huffman, manager; Geo. W. Weidner, secretary.

The National Provision Co., of Chicago, will rebuild just as soon as plans can be drawn and will add a beef house as well. A new story will be added to the warehouse recently built.

COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

Dr. Jones, of Summit, Ga., is promoting a cotton oil mill.

J. C. Blair & Co., of Louisville, Ky., is promoting a 20,000-pound cottonseed oil mill for Albany, Ga.

The Taylor Manufacturing Co., of Columbia, S. C., will build a 500-barrel refinery for its cotton oil mill in the near future.

The Garfield Oil Co., of Garfield, Ga., has been organized by Dr. D. E. Gay and C. R. Gay, with \$25,000 capital. It will build a mill of twenty tons capacity.

The Chatham Cotton Oil Co., of Natchez, Miss., has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital by N. F. Johnson, H. R. Johnson, E. N. Durham, E. C. Rhodes and W. G. Walton.

The Speed Milling Co., of Speed, N. C., has been incorporated by A. J. Parker, W. J. Davenport, R. H. Langston and others, with \$50,000, to manufacture cottonseed oil, etc.

The Lockhart Oil & Refining Co., of Lockhart, Tex., has been chartered. The capital is \$50,000 and the promoters John B. Holt, E. A. Masur, E. L. Bowden et al. It will manufacture cotton oil and erect refineries.

STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY



STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP AND REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, PANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

CHICAGO
77 Jackson Boulevard
Rooms 1409-10-11

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

The annual report of the American Hide & Leather Company was made public this week. The income account shows:

	1904.	1903.
Trading profits.....	\$1,169,325	\$853,425
Profit sink. fund bonds	35,276	5,300
Interest on sink. fund.		27,390
Total receipts.....	\$1,204,601	\$886,115
Renewals and repairs..	196,865	200,377
Bad debts and reserve.	26,786	9,988
Interest on bonds.....	511,500	511,500
All other interest.....	28,180	65,184
Sink. fund appropriation	150,000	150,000
Int. accum. sink. fund		27,390
Profit bonds bought...		1,310

Total \$913,329 \$965,749

Surplus \$291,272 *\$79,634

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

	1904.	1903.
Cost properties.....	\$26,466,346	\$26,441,072
S'k fd invest. account.	702,496	503,907
Material on hand.....	6,346,021	6,746,516
Sundry debtors.....	1,536,828	1,764,413
Claims, drawbacks, &c.	24,832	42,317
Insurance unexpired...	66,321	72,692
Cash	286,526	428,451
Investments at cost..	17,159	

Total \$35,446,530 \$35,999,368

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$24,500,000	\$24,500,000
First mortgage bonds..	8,525,000	8,500,000
Bond interest accrued.	170,500	170,500
Sundry creditors.....	710,378	1,753,079
Sinking fund.....	702,496	503,907
Surplus	838,155	546,882

Total \$35,446,530 \$35,999,368

*Deficit.

PACKINGHOUSE ROOF GARDEN.

A novel thing about a new structure to be built for a bacon and ham packing firm in Cincinnati will be a large roof garden. There will be a lake, oval in shape, 25x30 feet in dimension, with fish in it. In the center of the lake will be a small electric fountain. The lake will be from eighteen inches to two feet in depth. Besides the lake there

will be regular grass plots, with trees planted in them and such flowers as thrive in this climate. The height of this garden from the street will be between seventy-five and eighty feet. In the summer time the place will be covered over with awnings and everything arranged so that it can be used by the members of the firm, their employees and the business men in that locality as a pleasure resort.

LATE ICE NOTES.

W. W. Wynns, of Sturgis, Ky., will build an ice plant this fall.

H. Delno, of St. Charles, Ill., will put up a ten-ton ice plant at Kingsville, Tex.

The Clarksville Ice Co., of Clarksville, Tex., will enlarge its plant at the end of this season. H. J. Hatch is manager.

Mobile Cold Storage Company has been organized by Walter F. Walsh, A. S. Lyons, A. Dacovich and M. Canizas, of Mobile, Ala. The capital is \$100,000. It will build a warehouse to hold 10,000 beeves as well as fruits and produce.

THE

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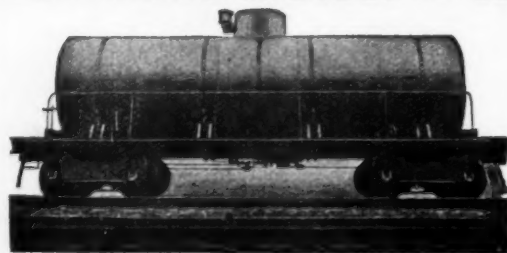
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BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48.

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WARREN, O.

THE HOG INDUSTRY

Condensed from Bulletin No. 47, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
By George M. Rommell, B.S.A. Expert in Animal Husbandry.

(Continued.)

Hogs are generally regarded as animals whose peculiar function is the conversion of concentrated feed into meat. Although the capacity for bulky feed that we find in the stomachs of cattle and sheep is lacking in hogs, a reasonable amount of bulk in the form of roots or hay is palatable and profitable. In many parts of the country, where concentrates are costly feeds, stockmen are forced to use substitutes for at least a part of the grain ration, both for fattening and maintenance, and over the entire country the winter ration is a problem. To solve these problems many western farmers have resorted to the use of alfalfa hay, and outside alfalfa districts clover hay is used. Considerable study has been devoted to this subject by the experiment stations.

Alfalfa Hay.

The Kansas Experiment Station has reported a series of experiments with drouth-resistant crops. Three of these experiments had to do with alfalfa hay. In the first, the hogs used were of mixed breeding—Berkshire and Poland China—representing about the average of Kansas farm hogs. The alfalfa was of good quality. Two lots were fed—one receiving the hay whole in greater quantity than it would consume, the other having ground hay. In the second test the meal-fed lot received some cottonseed meal—0.16 pound to each pound of Kafir corn, which did not affect the hogs seriously. This test was conducted during the most severe weather of the winter, the thermometer registering 32° F. below zero February 12, ten days after the experiment began. In the third test the grain was wet with water at the time of feeding. The alfalfa hay had been cut late and was rather woody.

The Utah Station fed one lot of hogs on a mixture of equal parts by weight of chopped wheat and bran wet. Another lot had the same grain ration with chopped alfalfa hay added. "The alfalfa used was well cured and was prepared by running through an ensilage cutter, the blades of which are arranged for cutting into half-inch lengths." The pigs were thrifty grade Berkshires.

The Montana Station fed three lots of hogs to compare the feeding values of a grain ration with sugar beets and alfalfa hay as roughage with a ration of grain only. The results of the lots that were fed on grain alone and on grain and alfalfa hay are presented herewith. The lot on grain alone received a ration consisting, during the early part of the experiment, of 2 parts of damaged wheat and 1 part oats, barley taking the place of wheat during the latter part of the experiment. The hay-fed lot had the same ration with alfalfa hay added. The alfalfa hay was run through a cutting box, moistened, and mixed with meal. The hogs were by a Berkshire boar out of high-grade Poland China sows. They had previously had the run of a stubble field, with some clover pasture.

The feeding value of alfalfa hay, as indicated by the foregoing experiments does not

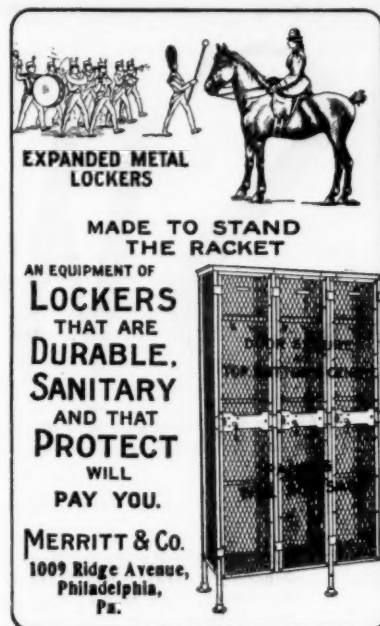
in the least warrant a claim that it can be used economically as the sole ration. In all but two instances a considerable saving of feed was found to be effected by its use, but the statement that its feeding value is almost equal to that of corn is true only within certain limits. Where hogs are confined to an exclusive grain ration, and especially where this is made up of a single grain, the addition of a moderate amount of hay to the ration will be relished and less grain will be required. At the same time, better and cheaper gains are usually made by hogs so fed than by those on grain alone, but the value of the grain saved is out of all proportion to the value of the hay fed, and the hay in the ration can not be used economically in more than very moderate amounts. This is a similar fact to that which has been found by many investigators with such bulky feeds as green clover, rape, roots, and skim milk. That it is bad economy to attempt the maintenance of hogs on alfalfa hay alone is shown by the experiment noted below by McDowell in Nevada.

A consideration of the approximate proportions of hay to grain fed in these experiments is of interest. The greatest proportion of hay to grain was fed at the Kansas Station and the ratio was 1:2.5. With this ratio the least daily gain was made. The gains were the most expensive of any of the lots, and no advantage accrued from the use of hay. The least proportion of hay (1:11) was fed at Utah and gave the most economical gains. The greatest daily gain and the greatest amount of grain saved was in a Kansas lot fed whole alfalfa hay and dry Kafir corn meal in the proportion of 1:7. The best results seem to come from the use of hay in the proportion of from one-seventh to one-fourth of the ration when hay makes up all the roughage.

Feeding Alfalfa Hay Alone.

There is very little experimental work on this phase of the subject. The opinions of experimenters and of stockmen generally seem to be that whenever hay alone is resorted to it is no better than a maintenance ration. In the alfalfa growing districts hogs are frequently run through the winter at the haystacks, owing to the scarcity and expense of grain ration. At the Nevada Station, McDowell fed two lots of 2 pigs each on a ration of alfalfa hay. The two lots ate in twenty-one days 99.12 pounds and 99.14 pounds, respectively, and lost in weight 33.25 pounds and 51 pounds, respectively, an average daily loss of 0.79 pound and 1.21 pounds, respectively. "While feeding hay alone the pigs spent much time curled up in the bedding, but when about the stalls were restless, and even in eating it was done in a ravenous way unlike that of a hearty, well-fed pig." After the hay-feeding period both lots were given grain and roots and made satisfactory gains.

The Utah Station conducted three experiments, which give valuable data on the relative feeding value of sugar beets and alfalfa



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as winter roughage. In the first experiment Lot I had all the alfalfa hay they would eat and 2 pounds of corn meal per head daily. Lot II received all the beets they would eat and 2 pounds of bran per head daily. In the second experiment Lot I had all the alfalfa hay they would eat and 2 pounds of bran per head daily; Lot II had all the alfalfa hay they would eat and 3 pounds of bran per head daily; Lot III had all the sugar beets they would eat and 2 pounds of bran per head daily; Lot IV had all the sugar beets they would eat and 3 pounds of bran per head daily.

In the third experiment Lot I had all the alfalfa hay they would eat and 2 pounds of grain mixture of equal parts by weight of bran and chopped frozen wheat per head daily; Lot II was fed all the alfalfa hay they would eat and 3 pounds of the same grain mixture as Lot I per head daily; Lot III had all the sugar beets they would eat and the same grain ration as Lot I; Lot IV was fed all the sugar beets they would eat and the same grain ration as Lot II.

The Montana Station fed one lot of 7 pigs on a grain ration consisting of 2 parts of damaged (frost) wheat and 1 part oats, with raw sugar beets; another lot of 7 pigs had the same grain mixture, with chopped alfalfa hay. Barley replaced the wheat during the latter part of the experiment.

These experiments showed an average for pigs fed on grain and alfalfa of 423 pounds of grain and 123 pounds of hay per 100 pounds of grain, and an average for pigs fed on grain and sugar beets of 358 pounds of grain and 617 pounds of beets—a difference of 65 pounds of grain, or over 15 per cent. in favor of sugar beets.

Since the foregoing results were compiled the Colorado Station has reported results unfavorable to either hay or sugar beet feeding. Nine Berkshire pigs, averaging about 150 pounds, were fed. Lot I received a mixture of approximately 2 parts barley and 1 part corn, and about one-half pound alfalfa hay daily; Lot II had the grain ration only; Lot III had the grain ra-

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Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

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Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

tion and about 1 pound of sugar beets daily. There was some difficulty at first to get the pigs in Lot I to eat alfalfa but when it was cut fine and mixed with barley slop they would take it. In this experiment neither the feeding of beets nor hay gave economical results. Grain feeding was cheaper than either, although the gains from grain and hay were somewhat larger than those from the pigs on grain only. The proportion of hay to grain fed in this experiment was approximately 1:11; that of beets to grain was a little wider than 1:5.

The Maryland Station has conducted a number of experiments with ground corn fod-

der, or "new corn product," as it is otherwise called. This product is the ground residue of cornstalks from which the pith has been removed. It was fed to pigs varying in age at the beginning from eight to twelve weeks. All rations contained milk, and the fodder was fed in different proportions to note any possibly advantageous results from such a practice. No special advantages could be observed from feeding the corn fodder, either in lessening the amount of grain required for 100 pounds of grain or in lowering the cost, except after the pigs were six months old. For fairly mature pigs the "new corn product" probably would have an

effect in a ration somewhat similar to that of alfalfa hay.

(To be Continued.)

WEEDING OUT SCRUBS.

Good-bye, Old Brindle, bony scrub,
The times demand a better breed;
You eat enough; but here's the rub,
You never pay for half your feed.
But pray remember as you go,
If this should break your bovine heart,
You broke my purse long, long ago,
So good-bye, Brindle, we must part.

—Livestock World.

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THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

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MEAT STRIKE LESSONS

The meat strike has demonstrated two things: the plentifulness of idle labor, or cheaper paid labor in other branches of industry, and the use of skilled labor for the great bulk of packinghouse work which is really unnecessary, because of the perfection of machinery. The green, unskilled workman in this branch of industry needs speed and accuracy. These he acquires in a few days. Mechanical contrivances have become so improved that they seem almost to replace the human intelligence. They merely need watching, and a boy can do a man's work with them. In the face of these facts it is foolish for the unskilled workman to insist upon a skilled status which he has not, or to demand the wage for such simply because he is a human being. A fair wage for a fair day's work or a living wage for any man who works is proper, but a skilled wage for an unskilled workman, when the latter enjoys a fair living reward for his "elbow grease," is not equitable, either to labor itself or to the employer whose product must come to the latter day narrow competitive margin, which universal commerce enforces.

The unskilled laborer of the packinghouse earns \$1.70 for ten hours work. The regular hand earns this six days in the week and sometimes seven. He may at times work only five, or even four days a week. When he does, he makes "overtime" during those days and, having earned his equivalent, has the other days for rest and recreation. Ten dollars per week may seem to be a small wage for skilled labor, and it is, but skilled labor earns far more.

Forty-two dollars per month, under all the conditions surrounding the stock yards, is a good living wage. The packinghouse employee can buy his meats at the company's retail markets at the packinghouse at wholesale prices, which is equivalent to 35 per cent. less than he can get the same meats, retail, at a butcher shop. The butcher has to add his profit, clerk hire, store rent and sundry heavy expenses to his sale price. The packinghouse employee can rent his living apartments in the packinghouse district for \$4 to \$6 per month, or about \$1 to \$1.25 per week. He, therefore, secures his meat—half of his table expenses—and his rent at 35 to 50 per cent. lower than his fellow workman in other branches of trade in other parts of the city. These matters being equalized, it gives the unskilled packinghouse employee the equivalent of about \$13 per week. His calling enforces cheap attire, thus cutting down expense there, and his proximity to his work saves seventy cents per week in carfares. These are living conditions and are mentioned to indicate the value of \$10.20 per week in the living problem of the unskilled packinghouse employee.

The tenacity with which the striking employee fights for his job, and the avidity with which floating labor or the working class in other callings seek that same job, indicates that the packinghouse is not the "hell" it is pictured to be, nor its pay so low. There are two indications that a living wage is paid. One is the large number of workmen's bank deposits in the financial institutions at the stock yards. The other is the prosperous condition of the big nest of saloons which hover on the edge of the plants and which are supported by the meat men's earnings. Should the workman have his beer? That is a question. Is one glass of beer worth the price of half a pound of good meat, or nearly a quart of potatoes?

Again, could a workman afford to spend 20 cents per day for beer on the average, contribute to strike funds which keep him or some "sympathetic" trade out of work for ten to twenty per cent. of his working time during the year, if he did not have a living wage? The packinghouse employee is a

strong, husky, well-fed man. If he has sons or daughters they seek and usually find employment in the packing plants. There seems to be no tendency on the part of the man or his family to avoid the "low pay" and "uncongenial" work of the meat establishments.

It is supposedly strength to enforce and not justice to demand a higher wage which causes a strike. The leaders foment the discord and manufacture the issue to enhance their own power and to maintain their own fat salaried positions as union officers. The packer has become heartily tired of paying contributory or direct blackmail. He has also become sick of settling issues which are ruthlessly unsettled by any other issue which a broken agreement may seem to help.

The case of the skilled artisan, who demands and receives high pay for his services, is one that has not been at issue in the meat strike. The highly-paid packinghouse employees had no grievance of their own, though they did risk their jobs to help the unskilled men in their attempt to force the packers to grant them terms beyond their deserts.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS

The hog run has struck its gait again. The disturbance at the packinghouses checked shipments for a while. The run last week at centers was 350,000, 345,000 the week before, and 375,000 the week before that. For the corresponding two weeks of last year, when there was no strike, the runs were 345,000 and 275,000 hogs. The decrease since March 1, as compared with the same period of 1903, is only 96,000 head. These figures show that the strike ceased to exert any influence on the slaughter of hogs for market. The state of the provision market shows the same in that direction. Hogs are ample in quantity and better in quality. Prices look low.

FARMERS' FOOD FRAUDS

Now that the farmers have got into the adulteration business before their product goes into the channels of trade there should be real war in Congress. The "home-made" idea seems to be getting its death blow right at the farm. The wily "rube" is making his milk richer by adding cheaper fat. He can throw out his creams, or most of it, at a reduced speed of his separator, stuff the "skim" with other fats, add a bit of annatto for color and sell the compound for sweet milk and make the consumer stare at the deep cream layer above the chalky fluid. This is an old city game. Now that the farmer is getting in on the ground floor with the fraud the produce dealer who first used it is feeling outraged, and is kicking.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

SAPONIFICATION OF FATTY ACIDS.

Cebuerder Haas proposes to facilitate the saponification of fatty acids by the alkali carbonate process, by replacing part of the usual steam blast by a current of air forced in by a blower. The air in ascending through the mass carries with it the carbonic acid liberated in saponification, and reduces the consumption of steam generally employed for that purpose, thus enabling the work to be done with a smaller boiler, since only low-pressure steam is needed. At the same time the risk of the soap boiling over is said to be entirely obviated.—*Oil & Colourman's Journal*.

GELATINE SHEETS.

To make the gelatine from glue or isinglass into thin sheets, dissolve the former in water so that the solution when cold may be consistent. Pour it hot on a plate of glass, which has previously been warmed with steam and slightly greased, and which is fitted in a metallic frame, whose edges are just as high as the wafer should be thick. Lay on the surface a second glass plate, also hot and greased, so as to touch every point of the gelatine while resting on the edges of the frame. By its pressure the thin cake is rendered uniform. When the glass plates have cooled, the gelatine will be solid and may be removed. It can then be cut into disks by punches, etc. It can, of course, be colored by adding suitable coloring matter, aniline colors, for instance.

TO TEST MILK FOR WATER.

Since large quantities of milk are used daily in the manufacture of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, the testing of the milk becomes a very important factor from an economic point of view.

A German chemist furnishes a very simple procedure for testing the amount of water in milk. All that is required is a small quantity of plaster of Paris, say, one ounce. This is mixed with the milk to a stiff paste and then allowed to stand. With milk of 1.030 specific gravity and a temperature of 60 deg. F., it will harden in 10 hours. If twenty-five per cent. of water is present, in two hours, if 50 per cent. in one hour and a half, and with 75 per cent. in thirty minutes. Skimmed milk which has been standing for twenty-four hours and is of 1.033 specific gravity, sets in four hours; with fifty per cent. of water in one hour, and with 75 per cent. in 30 minutes. Heat should not be applied, as then the use of the thermometer should be required. This test is certainly very simple and not costly.

SACC'S MEAT PRESERVING PROCES.

The process for preserving meats, according to Professor F. Sacc's of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and for curing the same by submitting it to the action of acetate of soda, is very simple. Arrange the meat in a barrel, deposit about and on it powdered acetate of soda to about the quarter of the weight of the meat. In summer the action takes place immediately; in winter it is necessary to place

the vessels in a room warmed to about 68 deg. F. The salt absorbs the water of the meat; after twenty-four hours the pieces are turned and the lower placed uppermost. In forty-eight hours the action is finished and the pieces are packed in barrels with their brine, or dry in the air. If the barrels are not full, it suffices to fill up with the brine made by dissolving one part by weight of the acetate of soda in three parts of water. The pieces may be of ordinary size, and when required for use may be freed from the salt by washing in running water. The dry acetate of soda may be recovered from the brine by evaporating off the water over a fire.

IMPROVED BONE GLUE PROCESS.

According to O. Schneider, an improvement in the manufacture of glue can be obtained by treating ground bones with dissolved carriers of oxygen, notably the permanganates, under a pressure of up to four atmospheres. This operation, followed by treatment with sulphuric acid, is said to render the calcium phosphate in the bones more readily soluble in acids, thus accelerating maceration and saving acid. In fact, the consumption of acid in the maceration process is claimed to be reduced by one-half, while the cost of the permanganate treatment is so small as to be negligible. When the maceration is ended, the mass is neutralized in the usual manner, and the gelatine and glue are extracted with or without pressure. In clarifying the glue water, the liquor is treated with phosphoric acid, a permanganate, hydrogen peroxide, or sulphurous acid, whether nascent in solution or as a gas. The liquor may be heated before or after adding the reagent, and may be filtered if necessary. In making acid-free glue or gelatine the use of hydrogen peroxide may be suppressed. The permanganates also may be replaced by milk of lime.—*Rev. Prod. Chim.*

NEW PATENTS.

767,727. Drying Apparatus. Frederick E. Allen, Boston, Mass. A drying apparatus comprising a casing, a vertical series of substantially horizontal carriers therein adapted by the aid of gravitation to conduct a stream of material in a sinuous course downwardly through the casing, heating means comprising a vertical series of substantially horizontal radiators or manifolds arranged in operative proximity to said carriers, and air-circulating means within the casing adapted to force air-currents crosswise of the casing without drawing air into or forcing it from said casing, means being provided for agitating the material while subjecting it to the air-currents.

767,808. Filter. Andrew Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa. A filtering apparatus com-

prising a standard having a series of diverging arms and a table supported thereon having peripheral recesses, a plurality of filtering-tanks seated one within each recess and bodily removable therefrom, clamps for securing the tanks to the table, a supply-receptacle and discharge carried by the standard, and closable detachable pipe connection between the several tanks and said supply and discharge.

767,746. Water Purifier. Walter H. Green, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Kennicott Water-Softener Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. The combination with a chemical-solution holder of a water-purifying apparatus, of a tilting receptacle supported to be rocked by the weight of the water to be treated flowing into it, cup raising and lowering mechanism connected with said receptacle to be actuated by its movement, and a cup supported in said holder by said mechanism to be thereby vertically raised bodily above the liquid-level in the holder and lowered therein.

768,544. Filter.—Otto Selg and Carl Guntrum, New York, N. Y., assignors of one-third to Christian Jager and Josef Schoettl, Brooklyn, N. Y. A filter composed of a receiving-chamber, a screen and a perforated inner cover removably fitted within said chamber, a shell beneath the screen, filtering material within the screen and shell, an outer cover, and a plug that passes through the outer cover and engages the inner cover.

768,094. Filtering Apparatus.—Lillian S. Turner, Virginia City, Mont. Administratrix of Robert B. Turner, deceased. The combination of a stationary, annular trough, a rotating frame carrying an endless, annular, filter-floor traveling above the trough, a feed-chute delivering material upon the floor at one point, a discharge-chute for conveying the material from the floor at another point, and a water-jet delivering across the floor toward the discharge-chute.

768,043. Fuel Economizer.—Edward Green, Wakefield, England. The combination with a fuel economizer, of a water-wall in communication therewith, composed of a plurality of intercommunicating pipes having integral webs thereon, whereby the wall is fendered substantially air and smoke tight.

768,482. Fine Fuel Feeding Apparatus.—Mathias Prigga, St. Petersburg, Russia. A spray-producer for massut, coal dust and the like, consisting of a steam pipe having a flattened front part and terminating at the outer edges in a slit, a rim surrounding the upper surface of the said front part, a massut-admission pipe extending substantially at right angles to and terminating above this surface and having a dented edge bearing up the same.

Matters of interest to all the trade will be found on page 48.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

COMPUTING SCALES AND THEIR VALUE.

One of the first things which impresses a person who is interested in any way with stores or store fixtures or displays of one kind or another, is the well-developed systems which are being used for carrying on the business. One of the most familiar features which one will notice is a cash register, and if it is, a store of some size a cashier's office will be found, connected with different parts of the store by a simple yet effective cash carrier.

The methods of displaying merchandise are also of a very attractive and practicable nature, and every inch of valuable space is utilized to the best advantage, but one of the main features of these stores, and one which does not come to the attention of the casual observer as much as the others, are the computing scales which are meeting with great favor among wholesale as well as retail trade at the present time. Especially in the larger cities, where the clerks are subject to necessity of waiting on a large number of people in a short space of time, the value and help of these computing scales are realized. Without their use it is necessary for the clerk to find the number of pounds and ounces which the article weighs, and then figure out, either mentally or on a slip of paper, the amount of the purchase at a certain price per pound. The majority of merchants know that many of their best clerks and most rapid cutters are the poorest mathematicians, or vice versa, but with the use of computing scales a good cutter, although a poor mathematician, may wait on two or three times as many people as he could without the scale. They not only save errors in calculation, but they also avoid mistakes in cutting, as the cutter concentrates his mind on the sections of meat before him instead of having his head full of figures.

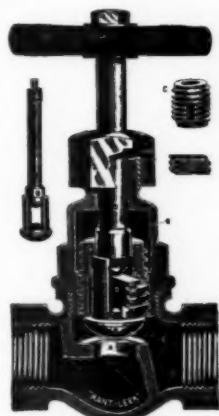
The scales which are being adopted by progressive merchants are those manufactured by the Computing Scale Co., Dayton, Ohio, and distributed by the Moneyweight Scale Co., of 47 State street, Chicago. Their spring balance computing scale, which will be found in 90 per cent. of the stores of merchants using computing scales, are constructed in such a way that the value of the purchase is shown in plain figures directly over the price per pound, making it exceedingly easy to read. The springs used in the construction of these scales are of the very best make, and any slight contraction or expansion due to heat or cold is entirely compensated for, by a self-regulating thermostadt. The argument against the use of springs for accurate weighing has been entirely eliminated, from the fact that sealers of weights and measures throughout the country testify as to the perfect weighing of these scales.

One of the main features claimed for these scales is that they will make a legitimate profit which cannot be obtained on any other scale. In fact, in many cases the scale has paid for itself before the final payment has been made.

See page 48 for the Wanted and For Sale departments.

THE "KANT-LEEK" VALVE.

The Burlington Brass Works, Burlington, Wis., have launched their "Kant-Leek" valve on the market, after having given it every test possible under prevailing conditions, out of which it came triumphant, and with the hearty and earnest indorsement of the several leading mechanical engineers who made the tests. Aside from being perfect in construction, uniform in metal and made of the best material throughout by skilled mechanics, it is guaranteed to stand a working pressure of 300 pounds, is self-grinding, self-seating, always tight. Constant use improves it. It grinds under pressure both on seat and stuffing nut. There are no discs to blow



THE "KANT-LEEK" VALVE.

out and no repair kit is needed. When opening the valve the stem B turns about one-fourth on the seat A at E before the steam rises from the seat, thereby at each operation polishing or grinding the seat and stem at E perfectly. Part D works on a perfect pivot bearing of the stem, thus reducing all friction to a minimum, at the same time insuring the central seating of the stem. The threaded jacket C acts as a locknut and holds the stem on to the seat, thus insuring a "Kant-Leek" valve.

POWER IN PAPER MILLS.

In the manufacture of paper a large amount of steam is used for power as well as for other purposes. Moreover, the demands for steam are not at all constant. The advantages of mechanical draft as an economical factor in the production of steam in paper mills has recently been illustrated in the installation of an induced draft fan driven by a direct-connected vertical engine in the plant of the Chapin & Gould Paper Co., of Huntington, Mass. Previous to the installation of this apparatus they were using three boilers, and all the steam they could generate with a high grade of coal. Since

the Sturtevant mechanical draft apparatus was installed they have been using a much cheaper grade of fuel, which could not be used with chimney draft alone, and now instead of using three boilers they are only using two and have all the steam they need, and the sudden demands for steam are easily met. They state that they saved the cost of the apparatus in fuel in six to seven months, and regret that it was not installed before.

RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS.

Messrs. Kleinschmidt & Wannenwetsch, manufacturers of the well known rendering and drying apparatus, have recently sold through their eastern agency, R. T. Randall & Co., No. 331-333 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., among others, the following orders for their type "A" machine:

Klinck Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., two; Adam Schwarzott, Buffalo, N. Y., one; A. Weppner's Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., one; Lima Pork Packing Co., Lima, O., one; David J. Lederer, Yonkers, N. Y., one; C. Roesch & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., one; Oakland Meat Co., Oakland, Calif., three; Newton Beef Co., Detroit, Mich., one; Fried & Reeneman, Allegheny, Pa., one; Henry Lohrey, Allegheny, Pa., one; William Zoller Co., Allegheny, Pa., two; Rochester Tallow Co., Rochester, N. Y., two; Underwood Co., Boston, Mass., one; J. J. Buckley, Chester, Pa., one.

The Kleinschmidt & Wannenwetsch apparatus enables rendering to be done without odor, so that a plant may be operated without trouble in cities and towns. It is compact in size, quick in operation and its efficiency is testified by its popularity with butchers.

A BIG PAPER.

During the first week of the Dominion fair held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, recently, The Tribune, published in that city, rose to the occasion and printed a 52-page paper on Wednesday, July 27. It was the greatest effort put forth by any newspaper printed in the Canadian Northwest, and reminded one of the mammoth Sunday publication of the daily press in some of the large metropolitan cities in the United States.

WHAT MADE HIM A SKEPTIC.

"No," said the village landlord with the sorry mug, "I don't believe in advertising."

"You don't!" exclaimed the hardware drummer. "Why not?"

"Because I advertised for a wife once; that is why."

"And failed to get one, eh?"

"No, I got one. That's the trouble.—Chicago News.

**"Graphite
AS A
Lubricant"**

DIXON'S NEWEST BOOKLET

Copies will be forwarded upon request to all interested in "the better lubrication."
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.



ICE ELEVATING —AND— LOWERING MACHINE

Operated by Horse Power.

Suitable for filling large ice-boxes and for use at Packing Houses.

Readily moved from one door to another.

Write for Catalogue and Price-List, illustrating and describing all modern methods of handling ice.

GIFFORD BROS.

HUDSON, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1814

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Nixa Creamery Co., of Nixa, Mo., has been chartered by F. M. Wasson, J. B. Rice, J. Herndon and others. The capital is \$5,000.

Farmers' Oil and Manufacturing Co., of Camden, Ala., has been chartered to engage in several enterprises as well as build an ice plant. J. N. Miller, B. F. Miller, W. R. Alford and W. R. Bruner are the incorporators. The capital is \$30,000.

Greenville Power and Manufacturing Co., of Greenville, Tex., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital to build an electric and an ice plant. M. R. Graham, A. Edwards, G. W. Raum and W. H. Goolsby are the incorporators.

Purvis Light and Power Co., of Purvis, La., has been chartered to operate an electric plant, telephone, water system and ice plant. The officers are: W. H. Magee, president; J. W. Woodward, vice-president and general manager; C. V. Hathorn, secretary and treasurer.

North Fort Worth Ice and Cold Storage Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated by local parties with \$50,000 and a 50-ton plant will be built.

Sainte Marie Creamery Association, of Sainte Marie, Ill., has been chartered. The capital is \$5,700. The incorporators are A. J. Litzelman, C. D. Stiff and F. E. Kraus.

Anglo-Canadian Cold Storage Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, has been chartered with a capital of \$1,500,000. The directors are William Griffith, Louis Stern, L. W. Just, James McGregor, all of London, England, and A. H. Forward, of Ottawa, Canada.

The Consumers' Ice and Coal Co., of Delaware, O., with \$10,000 capital, has been incorporated by Willard Gallagher, F. P. Hills, B. F. Freshwater, Chas. L. Wagner and Eugene W. Naylor.

Dry Cold Storage Co., of Hillsboro, Tex., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital. The directors are J. F. Metcalf, J. W. Gilbam and D. W. Metcalf.

Brownell Cold Storage Co., of Washington Court House, O., has been chartered by Henry B. Charles H. Mabel H., Caroline H., and Frank Brownell. The capital is \$10,000.

Standard Ice Co., of Washington, D. C., has been incorporated. The capital is \$100,000, and the directors are P. H. Kennedy, M. Grogan and W. S. Clinton.

Rosholt Creamery Company, of Rosholt, Wis., has been incorporated with \$2,000 capital by Andrew A. Brekke, J. P. Hansen, Matthias Simonis et al.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

George W. Trout's cold storage plant at Canon City, Colo., was burned on Aug. 27. Incendiarism is suspected. The loss is \$4,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's ice plant at Millin, Pa., was slightly damaged by fire on Aug. 24 last. Loss, \$300; cause, defective flue.

Two ice houses of the Windsor Ice Co., of Windsor, Can., were struck by lightning on Sept. 1 and burned to the ground. Loss, \$1,000.

ICE NOTES.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad Co. is offering inducements for a creamery and ice plant to locate at Beeville, Tex.

The Independent Ice Co., of Wilmington, N. C., will enlarge and improve its plant and sink a new well.

The Alabama Nursery Co., of Mercury, Ala., is building a cold storage plant at a cost of \$5,500.

The American Ice & Fuel Co. and the Consumers' Ice Co., of Mobile, Ala., have apparently come to terms, for the rate war between them has ended and the price has advanced to 30c. per hundredweight. It is said that the two companies will be combined, but no authoritative statement to that effect can be obtained.

The Schlitz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., will build a cold storage plant at Fort Dodge, Ia.

A. Booth & Co. will build a cold storage warehouse at St. Paul, Minn.

A historic dredge, which was once a government vessel and saw service at Vicksburg and other battles in the Civil War, and finally as a dredge, became the property of the Huse & Loomis Ice & Transportation Co. at its Alton (Ill.) plant, has been dismantled. It had been used to keep open the channel across the river.

The Consumers' Ice Co. and the City Ice Co., of Charleston, S. C., have united in the organization of a City Ice Delivery Co., which will do all the ice retailing hereafter.

The Artesian Ice & Cold Storage Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., will build a brick addition 20 by 40 feet and two stories high, at a cost of \$1,500.

The plant of Seymour & Co. at Topeka, Kan., was put in operation on Sept. 1 and proves satisfactory, turning out eighteen tons of ice a day.

A new ice company to operate at Beaumont, Tex., is being promoted. A cold storage plant will also be built if the company is formed.

GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

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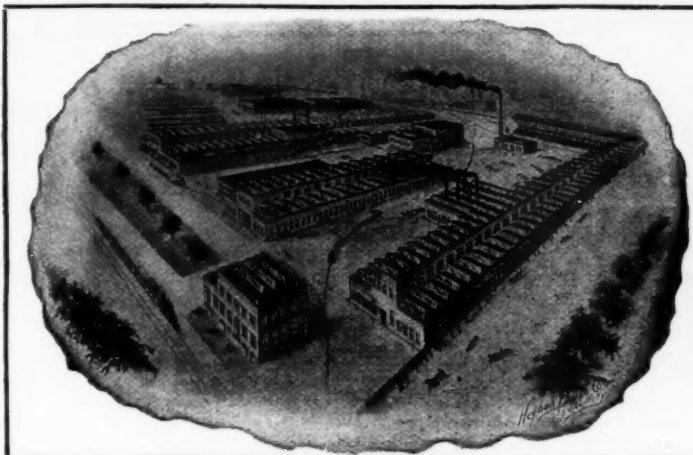
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THE STANDARD
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NEW YORK



Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR ENGINEERS.

By David L. Fagnan.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)
(Continued from last week.)

When air is in the system it will be manifest by an unusually high condenser pressure, and the efficiency of the machine will be reduced. To remove the air, attach a bent piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe or a piece of rubber tubing to the small valve placed on top of the receiver. Place the other end of the pipe or tube in a bucket of cold water. Open the valve slightly, and if air is present it will bubble up through the water, while ammonia will produce a crackling sound, the same as that heard when steam is allowed to flow into water. In case of a full charge of ammonia being in the system and coils pumped out, then the receiver will be full of liquid and then the proper place to take air out of system is at highest point of condenser. There is usually a small valve placed on each condenser header for discharging the accumulated air and gases. If there is not, one should be put there. In order to properly take out the air without losing much ammonia, water as cold as possible should be pumped or let run over condenser, and after pumping down on coils, stop the machine for an hour or so and then draw off the air at top of condensers. The cold water will condense the liquid, and the air, occupying the highest point in all cases, can easily be discharged.

A slight loss of ammonia will occur in all cases, but this is unavoidable. Air may get into the system by running the pressure on

suction line below zero or atmospheric pressure when pumping down, and water may enter through valve cages into cylinder or brine enter tank coils through leaks in such cases, thus placing the machine at a great disadvantage. The air could also have been left in the system when some part of the plant had been taken apart for repairs, etc., and the air not having been properly removed when ready to operate again. It cannot be too well known that air, foul gases, water and all foreign elements must strictly be kept out of the system if one expects good results from an ice-making or a refrigerating machine.

Tank Coil Drains.

In front of the ice tank are $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch valves, which connect with the manifolds in the tank. These are for the purpose of finding out the condition of the pipes in the tank, and they should never be opened except when there is a pressure in the tank coils greater than the pressure of the atmosphere. If the

pressure was less, air would flow into the coils. If the system is in perfect condition, when one of these valves is opened the vapor of ammonia alone should come out. It usually shows a heavy blue smoke. If any oil or water is present, it should be drained off. This cannot be done all at once. The

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE R. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AMMONIA CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS



99.9987% PURE.

ALWAYS DRY
Distilled from Pure
Ammonia of our
Own Manufacture

FOR REFRIGERATING AND
ICE MAKING

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Werlin Valve

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Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.

Pittsburg, 22 Ross St., Pittsburg Transfer Co.

Baltimore, 1348 Block St., Baltimore Chrome Works.

Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.

Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.

New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.

Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.

Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.

Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown Company.

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Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILD-
ING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER
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cation I will send to prospective builders
a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

AMERICAN LINDE REFRIGERATION CO.

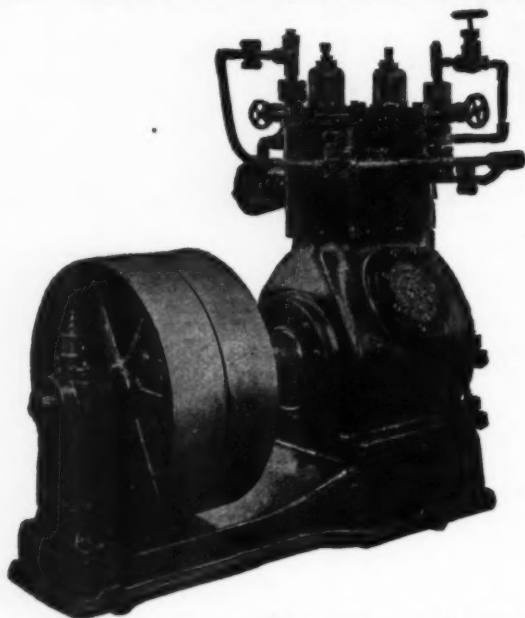
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Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

LINDE PATENT AIR COOLERS

"THE BRUNSWICK" REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY



Facts that are Interesting and Well Worth Investigating

WE LEAD THE WORLD in excellence of manufacture of this class of machinery.

Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our **COMPRESSOR VALVE**, which is a valve and safety head combined, **HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY**, with the same amount of power expended, **THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.**

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
U. S. A.

valve will have to be examined many times before it is all removed. If any oil passes the oil trap, or if any water is introduced into the system in any way, it will eventually become apparent at these valves and can be removed.

These valves should be examined occasionally. Be careful of the quality of the ammonia put into the system. The machine cannot do its work unless there is a full charge of ammonia in the system, and that of a good quality. The best ammonia (anhydrous) on the market should be bought and good results are sure to follow. When the plant is short of ammonia it will be apparent from the fact that the expansion valves have to be opened considerably to keep up the back pressure, and in doing so the con-

denser pressure will fall unless there is air in the system, in which case the condenser pressure will remain as it is, and by listening at expansion valves a hissing and gurgling sound, something like steam or air escaping, will be distinctly heard. This denotes that little, if any, liquid is passing the expansion valves, simply gases, and the machine is handicapped to a great extent in this case. It is also almost impossible to keep suction line frosted back to machine. It will frost and then thaw off, alternating once or twice during an hour, and very little experience will enable the engineer to deduce when the plant needs ammonia.

Charging the Ammonia.

Having connected the drum to the valve on the line from the receiver to the tanks or expansion coils according to directions furnished with the drum, close the receiver

valve and open the drum valve or cock slightly; watch piping from drum to receiver closely for leakages. If none are found, open valve on the line to receiver and open cock on drum wide. The drum now becomes the receiver for the coils or plant and ammonia flows from the drum to the expansion valves. When the suction gauge shows a vacuum of 1 or 2 inches, slow machine down so as not to overheat the rod and run till suction gauge shows 10 or 12 inches and no frost forms on the pipe leading from drum to receiver. Then close the drum cock, also valve on line, regulate the feed or expansion valves if you have changed them and open up the receiver valve; regulate engine speed and expansion valves when machine is operating normal again, disconnect piping from drum and if more is needed continue to charge in same manner until plant has a full charge.

(To be Continued.)

ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

ONE TON TO TWO HUNDRED TONS REFRIGERATING CAPACITY

Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company

General Office and Works HARRISON, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

GENERAL
SALES OFFICE

141 Broadway
NEW YORK

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—Outside of a reported large sale of Texas hides the market continues quiet with buyers holding off expecting lower values. The prospect that the old men will soon go back to work at the packinghouses is causing harness and belting tanners to hold off for better hides but in the meantime they may use a few old salting hides. The packers are predicting that well flayed native steers will bring good prices, as the slaughter will be mostly of branded cattle. At present the market on strike native steers continues dull and offerings of late takeoff at 12c. are not being taken. It is reported that one leading packer has cleared out a block of 20,000 to 25,000 Texas hides, which will probably also take some ahead. Prices are not given out as yet, but it is not believed that this sale could have been made at over 12½c. for heavy, 11½c. for light, and 10½c. for extremes, as tanners were refusing to operate at the asking prices of ¼c. higher. No further sales of Colorados are reported to-day, and buyers who have been operating in these of late appear to have supplied their wants. The market on Colorados is firm at 11¼c., although butt brands are dull and hard to move at the same price. There is some accumulation of branded cows, but the market on these continues steady at 10½c. The demand for strike native cow hides is limited, as tanners expect increased supplies of these later, that will be better than the strike stock now being offered. Both heavy and light native cows are nominally unchanged as per last sales at 10¼c. No transactions are reported in either native or branded bulls, and prices on natives are nominal at 8½ to 9¼c., according to salting and branded bulls at 8 to 8¼.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Supplies are small at outside points and prices are held firm, owing to the competition between Chicago dealers and large tanners in buying. It cannot be learned that any sales of buffs have been made here this week at 10¼ and 9¼c., although dealers insist that they will not sell at under these figures. The principal buyers are out of the market for buffs at over 10c. and 9c., and state that they are securing lots in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana at these figures. No. 2 buffs alone continue salable at 9¼c. There is an inquiry for heavy cows, but the few lots of these obtainable are firmly held at 10¼ and 9¼c. and no deals have been consummated. Extremes are firm at 10¼ to 10½c. selected, according to lots. Branded steers and cows are scarce and in good request, and ordinary country lots of these will probably bring 9c. flat. Present receipt heavy native steers are steady but quiet at 10½c. selected, with mixed lots obtainable at ¼c. less. Bulls are hardly salable

over 8¼ and 7¼c., though some lots are held at ¼c. above these figures.

CALFSKINS.—It is reported that some tanners will be obliged to make purchases this week or cease working in skins, and owing to this fact dealers continue very strong in their ideas and are holding Chicago cities and choice outside cities at 14c. No sales of these are reported, however, at over 13¼c. and some good lots continue to be picked up in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana at 13½c. Some country skins have been sold in connection with hides at 13¼c. and this price about represents the market on ordinary lots of these. Kips continue in good demand at 11¼c. for choice lots of present receipt, and strictly veal selections can be sold at 12c. Deacons rule at 70 to 72½c. and 90 to 92½c.

HORSE HIDES.—Country lots are steady at \$3.65 for No. 1.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues firm at about \$1 for sheep; \$1.05 for lambs of Chicago packer take-off. Most sales of Bridgeport sheep and lambs are at about 90c., with some lots bringing 95c. Prices on country pelts are quotable at 65 to 75c. and lambs, 70 to 85c. Best Western dry pelts are held at 15c. per pound.

NEW YORK

DRY HIDES.—Offerings to-day were light and no sales of account were reported.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—The market continues firm, but with no further sales reported other than a car of bulls by one packer at 9¼c., which it is understood was sold several days ago. One packer is offering native steers of strike take-off at 12c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Buyers here report having secured several different lots of Middle West buffs at 10c. selected. Several lots of New York State cows, containing an equal proportion of steers and bulls are offered at 9¼c. flat, but buyers here are not willing to give over 9½c. flat and are picking up some small lots at 9½c. flat. Calfskins are unchanged as previously quoted, with a good demand and light offerings. Advices from Europe are that stocks of calfskins there are very light and prices strong.

WOOL.—The market on pulled wools rules strong, with a good fair output. There continues to be a scarcity of stocks with old wools entirely taken off the market. Lambs wools are about the only offerings of account and the range for B. supers is 46 to 48c. on a scoured basis. Good A supers bring from 50 to 52c. and C's sell at the long range of 33 to 37c. Manufacturers are enjoying a better condition of affairs in the goods market.

Leather Conditions.

Some leather tanners here report that their sales this week are footing up quite liberally as compared with last week. Outside of some good sized purchases made by Western shoe manufacturers, as referred to yesterday, the buying is mostly of small amounts and few manufacturers are taking more than 1,000 to 3,000 sides of hemlock sole at a time. Western tanners report that 20 to 30 lb. slaughter hemlock sole, which was plentiful a while ago, is now in small supply. New York job-

bers are having a good demand for Philadelphia heavy Texas oak sole, especially heavy bends. Philadelphia tanners want 42c. for plump heavy X bends. Best local tannages of Texas oak sides are held at 25½c. tannery run, but there are no sales over 25c. Sole cutters are still in the market for union backs at 30 to 31c. for firsts. Moderate sales of belting butts have been made here at 35c. for light and 34c. for heavy. Sheepskin tanners are holding firm at the recent advance of ½c. per foot and are closely sold up on desirable kinds. Best grades of sheepskins are scarce on account of the poor quality of the take-off of raw stock. An encouraging feature of the shoe market is the fact that jobbers throughout the country are pushing for deliveries of fall lines.

DUTY ON PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

The Treasury Department has notified collectors of customs that hereafter pickled sheepskins which have gone through the tanning process and require only finishing to make them commercial leather, must be taxed at 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of coming in free of duty as pickled skins. It seems that collectors at some ports, especially Philadelphia, have been letting these sheepskins in free: hence the order.

FAMOUS TANNING SCHOOL.

The tanning school at Freiberg, Saxony, is one of the leading institutions of its kind in the world. Established in 1889, it has experienced unusual progress. The thoroughness of its course and the competence of its teachers have won for it a high place in the estimation of all tanning interests of Germany. It annually receives donations from tanning firms, trade papers and private individuals in recognition of its work. In addition to this it receives an annual subsidy of 5,000 marks (\$1,190) from the Saxon ministry of the interior, as well as 2,400 marks (\$571.20) from the city of Freiberg. The cosmopolitan character of the students is a good proof of the international reputation of the school. Forty-two of the 76 students who attended the tanning school during the year 1902-1903 were foreigners, coming from Austria, Roumania, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Russia, Chile and Japan.

**WANTED AND
FOR SALE
ADVERTISEMENTS**

PAGE 48

**CARROLL S. PAGE,
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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Hides, Tallow, Bones.
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Exporters of Pork Products
Lard a Specialty
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

▲M articles under this head are quoted by the bbls., except lard which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Still Variable Conditions—Undertone Healthier—Increased Demands and Consignments to Europe—Speculation Still of a Restricted Character—Freer Home Distributions—Moderate Hog Receipts and Firmer Prices.

The market for the hog products does not, as yet, get materially away from the for some time trading basis for them. Despite the frequent fluctuations in prices, but which are within a narrow range, the undertone of the market, however, is of a healthier order.

There are not only increasing consignments of meats and lard to Europe, but demands thence for them which have somewhat improved, more especially for lard from the Continental markets. Besides, there are somewhat wider home demands for both meats and lard; and from a basis of supply and demand and the cost of hogs, the market for the products is better situated than in the previous week for firmer prices, however that the outcome is as yet a slow exhibition of more value to their prices.

However, concerning lard, there is less comparatively cheap stuff to be had; indeed, that the market for it is more uniform, and that it is not subjected to its late irregularity, and which had been occasioned by the dulness of demands, and the effort to sell by points outside of Chicago and which had made the Chicago price by comparison a nominal one.

It may be said that for cash stuff, in the

dealings for the week, that it has not varied with the option trading prices, but rather that it has been difficult to buy except at a basis decidedly apart and as in the seller's favor, as compared with the prices of the options; and the cash business in meats has covered much more general interest on the part of the South, which section as it is entering upon the cotton picking season, while it has probably a larger cotton crop than ordinarily, needs a greater supply of foodstuffs for its enlarged labor contingent.

But beyond the Southern demand for meats it has been observed that the Southwest and most of our Eastern sections are beginning to resupply with the hog products, with the cooler weather, and as after a long period of indifference in buying beyond actual needs.

The prices for the hog products are considered quite reasonable, especially with the cost of hogs, and particularly by comparison with those had at this time last year, when hogs were ranging around prices not above those that are quoted at present, and which permitted a much more substantial profit on the packing than possible at present.

And the fact that distributors are more freely buying the hog products is a basis for confidence; moreover, the increasing desire to buy cash stuff, with the fall season, is observed over associated products.

There is rather more doing in compound lard, although the trading in it is not, as

yet, at all active; yet that there is enough of an interest in the compounds to start up some interest on the part of a few compound makers in buying cotton oil. And yet the compound lard makers would not freely buy cotton oil unless they were urged to it by an increased compound lard business, since essentially all of them believe that the cotton crop will be a sufficiently large one for full supplies of seed at low prices and at favorable prices to them for the oil. Although it looks as if the seed supplies would not be had at once freely at proper prices for possible seasons market conditions for the oil, and from the feeling that the planters may not be ready sellers.

The compound makers have been buying cotton oil latterly more to protect a few nearby needs of it rather than that they show any disposition to contract for the oil into the late fall deliveries of it.

The slack point, however, about the hog products markets is the restricted speculation; there is very little new interest in buying outside of the January option, while most of the trading in the earlier deliveries is in protecting contracts or selling out long holdings as the market may be crowded spasmodically against the "long" side.

More active speculation in the hog products may await absolute information as to the extent of the corn crop. But it is a fact that the corn crop is at present doing nicely;

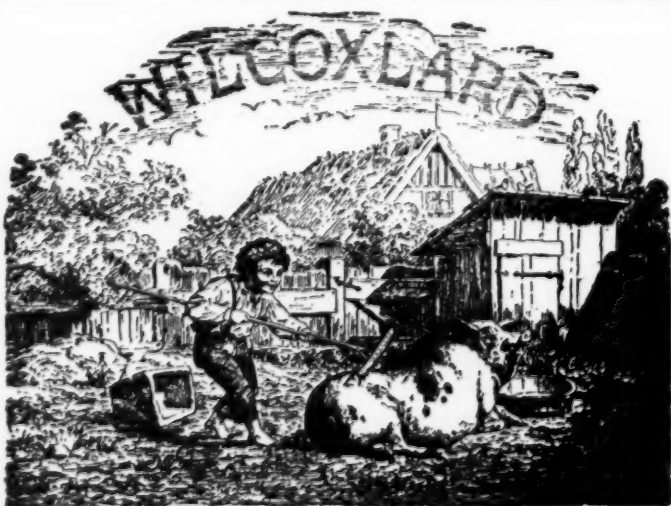
THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



and there is no reason, as yet, for expectations of other than a bumper yield, although that because the corn crop is a rather late one that it is considered that it will go to a later period than ordinarily for possible frost damage; yet that the larger portion of the crop will be safe by October 1.

The receipts of hogs at the packing points are under expectations concerning their volume, and their prices are very well maintained, yet that the weight of the hogs is steadily increasing by which there would be indicated a fair hog supply to come forward, even in addition to the consideration that hogs had been held back, in some degree, and necessarily fed a longer time because of the late labor disturbances. The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week was 245 lbs., against 242 lbs. in the previous week, 252 lbs. corresponding week in 1903, and 243 lbs. in 1902.

In New York there has been a moderate export business in mess pork at easy prices. Sales of 280 bbls. at \$12.50@13; 200 bbls. short clear sold at \$13.75@15; 100 bbls. family at \$15. Western steam lard is quiet; quoted at about \$7.25. City steam lard is wanted at \$6.87½, and 300 tcs. sold at that. Compound lard is moderately active at \$5.87½ for car lots. In city meats there is more doing in bellies at steady prices; sales of 60,000 pounds pickled bellies, in lots, at 9c. for 14 lbs. ave., and 9¼c. for 12 lbs., and 2,000 loose pickled shoulders at 7c., and 4,000 loose pickled hams at 10@11c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports, 3,248 bbls. pork, 10,111,391 lbs. lard, 10,336,405 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,443 bbls. pork, 6,440,508 lbs. lard, 13,473,492 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Holds to steady prices on moderate demands. City extra India mess, tcs., \$14@15.50; barreled, mess, \$9; packet, \$10; family, \$11.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships quoted at about \$250.

Visitors: H. C. Rowland, J. C. Doggett, Geo. W. Silcox, London; B. Jager, Liverpool; F. Blandvandenburg, Rotterdam; B. Cole, St. Louis; C. C. Harvey, A. H. Boole, New Orleans; M. Bernheim, St. Louis; H. Stemper, W. H. Martin, J. H. Norton, C. F. Henley, C. S. Winslow, J. A. Rawlins, J. F. Smith, Chicago.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 9.—As intimated in our last market letter, prices have remained at around the same figure, at between the limits of 29c. and 30c. for October, November and December deliveries. Conditions have not changed very much. The lard market is practically unchanged in price, but there seems to be a firmer undertone to it. The tallow market is unchanged in price here, but has advanced considerably in Europe, which strengthens the position here.

Crop prospects are not quite as good as last week, but the Government report was more favorable than expected. As regards the demand and supply of cottonseed oil, we notice a considerable increase in the amount of both domestic and export orders, and the offerings are also growing less numerous. For

the past four weeks it has been a waiting market, both the buyers and sellers trying to get the better of each other. It now begins to look as if the sellers will have the better of it, and prices have stiffened up considerably.

The demand for loose oil from the West is better and prices are higher. The demand for off oil for shipment from New Orleans and for choice grades for shipment from New York is also on the increase, and better prices can be obtained in Europe. The New York market, however, has advanced probably only ¼c., and is to-day the cheapest market in the country. The prices which are bid for loose oil out West are on the parity of 31c. New York, showing that that market is away above ours.

The New Orleans market has during the week advanced fully 1c., while New York practically is at the same prices as last week. The European markets have advanced to our limits, and quite a few sales have been effected.

Naturally all this makes the undertone stronger, and the market seems to be in a splendid position. We would not be surprised to see some advance, but it may be a little while yet before buyers make up their mind to pay higher prices. There are at present more bull arguments than bear arguments. Closing prices at noon Thursday were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 29c. bid, 29¼c. asked; October, 29¼c. asked, 29½c. bid; November, 30c. asked, 29¾c. bid; January, 30c. asked, 29¼c. bid.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 32½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 32½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 6d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast or Valley, new crop, 23¼c.

MEAT HELPED FISH.

A direct result of the meat strike has been the heavy demand for fish and the consequent high prices for that commodity. The fish marts have found the demand increased fully forty per cent. The price went up about twenty per cent. The demand for fish was mostly among the middle and working classes, who imagined that meat prices had gone out of all reason in the retail markets. Yet a pound of meat is worth four pounds of fish as a food substance. The prices of both meat and fish are settling back to the normal level.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.	Week		Week	
	Sept. 3, 1904.	Sept. 5, 1903.	Sept. 3, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1903.
United Kingdom...	207	644	33,602	33,602
Continent	218	246	17,456	17,456
So. and Cen. Am....	242	363	16,605	16,605
West Indies.....	2,112	954	54,988	54,988
Br. No. Am. Col....	323	218	9,333	9,333
Other countries.....	46	18	1,969	1,969
Totals	3,248	2,443	133,833	133,833

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.	Week		Week	
	Sept. 3, 1904.	Sept. 5, 1903.	Sept. 3, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1903.
United Kingdom...	8,899,642	11,869,523	446,634,094	446,634,094
Continent	905,625	1,213,900	50,856,409	50,856,409
So. and Cen. Am....	110,713	31,500	4,708,801	4,708,801
West Indies.....	388,800	263,900	10,661,424	10,661,424
Br. No. Am. Col....	1,575	6,919	65,175	65,175
Other countries.....	30,050	87,750	1,530,825	1,530,825
Totals	10,336,405	13,473,492	514,456,728	514,456,728

LARD, POUNDS.	Week		Week	
	Sept. 3, 1904.	Sept. 5, 1903.	Sept. 3, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1903.
United Kingdom...	3,374,179	3,457,413	217,062,958	217,062,958
Continent	5,324,477	2,144,300	235,718,321	235,718,321
So. and Cen. Am....	422,205	178,880	14,372,417	14,372,417
West Indies.....	831,530	595,595	29,749,305	29,749,305
Br. No. Am. Col....	3,340	24,500	382,210	382,210
Other countries.....	155,860	39,820	3,569,345	3,569,345
Totals	10,111,391	6,440,508	500,854,556	500,854,556

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,008	3,570,950	5,009,220
Boston	123	2,209,200	1,993,727
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,195,950	44,480
Philadelphia	50	97,701	673,338
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	670,043
Mobile .....	.....	120,675	177,090
New Orleans	61	69,325	145,825
Galveston .....	.....	313	54,600
Montreal	6	2,772,091	1,343,068
Totals	3,248	10,336,405	10,111,391

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS.

	Nov. 1, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1902.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	26,786,600	25,577,000	1,209,600
Bacon & hams, lbs.	514,456,728	513,308,329	1,158,399
Lard, lbs.	500,854,556	475,152,447	25,702,109

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	7 6	10 6	10 6
Oil cake.....	6 8	5 6	12 6
Bacon.....	7 6	13 6	10 6
Lard, tierces.....	7 6	12 6	10 6
Cheese.....	20	25	20
Butter.....	25	30	25
Tallow.....	7 6	15	15 6
Beef, per tierce.....	1 6	2 6	1 6
Pork, per bbl.....	1 6	2 0	1 6

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 3, 1904, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers and Destinations.	Oil		—Beef—		—Lard—	
	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Arabie, Liverpool .....	.....	1295	1291	317	.....	20 625 2775
Lucania, Liverpool	620	228	.....	.....	.....	..... 700
Georgie, Liverpool .....	.....	233	.....	.....	7	495 1700
Teutonic, Liverpool	80	1301	400	2	115 52	935
Celtic, Liverpool	578	1338	3210	410	20 240	2065
New York, Southampton.....	.....	1374	.....	10	.....	70 1415
Minnetonka, London	609	39	1474	.....	25 6	6175
Llandaff City, Bristol.....	277	27	.....	.....	.....	15 3300
Idaho, Hull	6961	1600	733	50	.....	520 9823
Buffon, Manchester .....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	400 5729
Astoria, Glasgow .....	.....	411	.....	.....	.....	603 260
Laurentian, Glasgow .....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg	1620	.....	.....	200	50 1652	4912
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7464	25	.....	112	5 1040	4579
Vaderland, Antwerp	2716	555	26	.....	120 408	4810
Fried. der Grosse, Bremen.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	1450
Bordeaux, Havre	6853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hekla, Baltic .....	.....	10	.....	80	255	2525
Oscar II., Baltic .....	.....	.....	123	.....	255	1048
Seriphos, Mediterranean	1380	.....	55	25	20	225
Langford, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean..	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	275
Sicilian Prince, Mediterranean..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Ultonia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	300
Schonfels, South Africa.....	.....	10	20	10	.....	772
Total	97181	2577	7694	6375	770 915 381	6811 58073
Last week	20422	445	5921	5247	89 293 200	6871 28126
Same time in 1903	19011	6059	9244	552	1302 145 3188	3417 21322

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market presents a somewhat puzzling attitude, so far as any line can be had on its near future prospects, while it is now an emphatically dull one, and in all other respects essentially as it was in the previous week.

Not a change in prices has happened, while supplies are moving out in the limited volume that the soapmakers need for prompt use.

The traders, as a whole, are more confused over the situation than perhaps at any other time in months, while emphatic opinions concerning the near future are less general than ever before.

On the one hand is a line of features that would ordinarily strengthen the market, while to counteract it is the apathetic interest of buyers.

For instance, there is the late strong temper of foreign markets, the growing demands upon English markets from Continental sources, and the now very close trading basis that England has upon the supplies in this country. Indeed, that a small further advance in England would practically equal the current prices in this country for buying purposes; indeed if Wednesday's English advance does not fully meet it.

And if England should desire supplies here it would be improbable that the soapmakers in this country would allow them to get out of their hands, as there would follow, naturally, market conditions more against them.

In connection with the foreign markets situations as factors to some views expressed here by sellers of confidence there has been the late long time lessened productions in this country.

But thus far there has been to work against the significant features as indicated, and which ordinarily would be considered of a decidedly strong cast for firmer prices the almost neglect of the offerings upon the market by the large soapmakers, with generally very conservative buying.

And because of the restricted demands from the home soapmakers and the not, as yet, interest of exporters, there is found enough tallow on offer to prevent the market from taking on marked tone, as to prices for it. It is as easy to buy now at the prices

that prevailed for the tallow two or three weeks since as then for it.

It is true that there is no very great amount of tallow on offer, yet if it has to be sold the buyer's ideas over its values prevail rather than that the sellers are able to secure any advantage from the prominent features that have been alluded to.

Indeed, the talk now is, in some degree, that as the labor troubles are harmonized, with the probabilities that the make of tallow at the principal producing points will show some increase, that if the soapmakers continue their conservative policy in buying that the results, at least from the long time modified production may not be pointedly against them in market values as had been counted upon latterly as probable. Yet that if foreign demand should set in by reason of a development of more energetic markets in Europe that the situation would naturally favor selling interests.

It may be inferred from the peculiar complications, as outlined, that it is a most unsatisfactory market for positive opinions; and no one in the trade does more than hope, and as hopes may be of an antagonistic order, respectively among buyers and sellers, although unquestionably the hardening tone of the foreign markets favors the idea of an ultimate foreign demand here and better market conditions.

The London sale on Wednesday was 6d. higher, with 90 per cent. sold out of 750 casks offered.

New York city, hhds., tallow had the last sale at 4½c., and that is probably the trading price, although 4½c. is asked. City, in tierces, is nominally 4½c. Edible has had sales at 5½c., with fully 700 tcs. taken by the home trade.

Country made tallow is easily taken care of, on its moderate receipts, and holds to steady prices. Sales of 225,000 lbs., in lots, at 4¼@4¾c., as to quality, chiefly at 4½@4¾c., as outside prices for prime, and the higher price for exceptional lots.

The Western markets are as lifeless as those at the East, while they are practically unchanged from the previous week, where prime packers, in tierces, is quoted at 5½c. and city renderers at 4¾c.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is a lull in the demand which prevents the market from

taking on decided tone. When the compound makers bought two or three weeks since they seemed to have protected themselves against the near future needs for consumption, and the market has since hung to the trading basis then made. Yet that pressers are quite firm in their views. The make is increasing, but the accumulations at the East are only moderate as yet, although they are of very fair volume at the West. At the same time there are no signs of an increasing compound lard business, and the compound makers are likely to be quiet as buyers of the stearine until the compound lard trading quickens. There have been 50,000 pounds out-of-town made sold here at 7c., and 7c. is further bid in New York with at Chicago 7¼c. asked. Later sales of 250,000 lbs. at Chicago at 7¼c.; New York now at 7c. bid and 7¼c. asked.

LARD STEARINE.—The Continental lard business is somewhat increased, but the refiners seem to be turning out about enough of the stearine for their needs, and the open market is a dull one. About 8¼@8½c. quoted.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Decided prices are not possible at present, and as waiting the new crop oil season.

LARD OIL.—There is beginning rather freer distributions to consumers, and there is a healthier general market; prime quoted at 58@59c.

GREASE.—Shippers are taking moderate quantities of low grades. The home soapmakers are rather freer buyers. The tone of the market is fairly firm. Yellow quoted at 3¾@3¾c.; house, 3¾@4¼c.; bone, 3¾@4¼c.; B white, 4¼@5c.; A white, 5@5¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The supplies on offer are moderate, and the little business is at steady prices. Yellow quoted at 4½c.; white at 4¾c.

OLEO OIL.—The Rotterdam market is nominally strong; where there is little doing with moderate offerings. Rotterdam quotes 55 florins. New York choice at 9¾c., prime at 7¾c.; low grades, 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The tone of the market is a firm one, with moderately active demands. Ceylon, spot, 7c.; August to October shipment, 6½c.; Cochin spot, 7½@7¾c.; August to October arrival, 7¼c.

PALM OIL.—Supplies are offered with some reserve, without, however, much demand. Lagos quoted 6c.; commercial red, 5½c.; ordinary red, 5¼c.

CORN OIL.—Export interest is moderate, but there is a fair inquiry otherwise for small lots. Quoted \$3.80@4.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Rather a more vigorous trading in small lots, and a fairly regular market; 20 cold test, 94c.; 30 do., at 84c.; 40 do., at 64c.; price, 50c.; dark, 45@46c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Good Undertone and Stronger Prices—Slight Increase of Compound Makers' Demands—Exporters Steady Buyers.

Except that the September delivery of prime yellow eased about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. when there were about 6,000 barrels delivered on contracts, with the beginning of the month, but which contract deliveries were well taken care of and partly exported, there was little change to the market prices in New York, or, for that matter, at any of the Southern points until the latter half of the week, when they became generally stronger. All of the later deliveries had been held very strong up to Wednesday at essentially the prices that prevailed for them in the previous week, but that they then began to harden and a small advance was secured.

The undertone of the market is a good, healthy one, and largely because of increased demands for the oil from some of the Western compound makers, with some other Western and Southwestern demand, as well as from steady, although moderate, export demands. But as a rule the compound makers are not buying, and the export inquiry is only from a few sources.

The increased wants of a restricted number of the Western compound makers are for prompt and near deliveries, essentially wholly for these, more particularly at Chicago, where first $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. had been paid for the bleaching grade, in tanks, and afterward 27c., while some other Western points bid 26 and $26\frac{1}{4}$ c. for it, with some sales reported at 26c. at some of the Southwestern points; but the prices as made this week are only offered for essentially prompt or nearby deliveries, and as, of course, for the bleaching grade, in tanks. While, of course, not all of the business on Western and Southwestern account has been in the interest of the compound makers. There have been sales of 4,000 barrels bleaching grade, in tanks, at $26\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 5,000 barrels do. at 27c., both lots in Chicago, and there has been enough buying of refined and crude oil at the mills and at the seaboard by the West and Southwest to say that about 20,000 barrels crude and refined, all told, have been taken latterly—say within the last two weeks—for prompt and general nearby deliveries. There has been hardly any desire to extend buying to the later deliveries, so far as the buying concerns compound lard makers' interest. Yet all of the deliveries beyond October are frac-

tionally higher than the deliveries immediately, except as special deliveries in September are urgently wanted of the bleaching grade and as well of crude oil by some of the Western sources, and which are relatively firmer than at least the bid prices for them for the later deliveries. The argument would be that if the western people are rather more freely buying the near deliveries, at least a few of them, that the general market for September delivery should be stronger than the later deliveries, since the September delivery had latterly been held down only latterly by reason of the dull home trade or other demand. But the fact is that there has been a fair quantity of the oil on offer and the disposition has been more to sell it before the new crop season opened rather than insisting upon firmer prices for it; therefore it becomes a question more of demands keeping up for the developing of better early delivery prices; yet there appears to be growing confidence over the September delivery price. We cannot learn that the Southwest had been paying more than $26@26\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the bleaching grade, in tanks, and chiefly 26c., until about midweek, when it met 27c., yet the Western points outside of Chicago have been buying moderately the crude, in tanks, at the Southwest mills at 23c., for near deliveries, and at which they could have obtained at least a little more, although, at this writing 23c. is bid and $23\frac{1}{2}$ c. is in instances asked, and that the Chicago people could get some crude in tanks in Texas at $21\frac{1}{2}$ c., while there are some lots of it offered in Alabama at 23c. and in Mississippi at 23c. and in Memphis at $23\frac{1}{4}$ c., at least at this writing, although there are some points in the valley, with relatively favorable freight rates that talk $23\frac{1}{2}@23\frac{3}{4}$ c. for near deliveries of crude, in tanks, although willing to sell at $23@23\frac{1}{4}$ c. for November and December deliveries.

It must not be inferred from any of the business reported that there is any general demand from the compound makers for the cotton oil, but that only one or two sources had been buying and only of moderate quantities. Indeed, most of the large compound makers are as unwilling to buy as at any time latterly, even the early deliveries, while they distinctly neglect the later deliveries. And so far as the export business is concerned it is special, not at all general, while most of the exporting houses here say that they can get no foreign demand.

The compound lard business is not of sufficiently free volume to warrant material confidence on the part of the compound makers in the offerings of cotton oil at the figures, except as some of them need the oil for near deliveries. Such business as has been done in the oil latterly in the interest of the compound makers has been more to get supplies because of greatly reduced stocks on their hands of the old oil, while it has been in only one or two instances that the other compound makers have all the oil they need.

While the prices made this week would show only a moderate hardening of sellers' views from the trading basis that has prevailed for several weeks, yet it must be considered that they are decidedly better than the inside prices made during the summer months, since it had been possible to buy the bleaching grade at 25c. and even $24\frac{1}{2}$ c., in Chicago, for prompt delivery, although there was then no disposition to sell the forward deliveries at the prices that existed for spot lots at that time.

It is quite likely that the buying latterly by the West and Southwest has been prompted, in part, or as outside of the feature of diminished stocks in the hands of the compound makers, by the fear that the seed supplies would not be had at all freely in September, however large the cotton crop may be, and that the production of the oil would not be as vigorous at once as could have been wished for by the probable extent of the cotton crop and seed supplies; and the probable difficulty in getting seed supplies promptly at the right prices for the products markets had been pointed out as probable, and on account of the apprehended indifference of planters, as considering that they would be likely to feel that the cotton crop had cost them more money than ordinarily on the season's cost of fertilizers; besides that it would likely take some time to get views of seed prices harmonized to the lower basis, but which would be justified by the market conditions for the products. Therefore, that for such oil as is needed for prompt use at the West perhaps rather more money is being paid at the West than would be offered for deliveries after this month and early October delivery, and notwithstanding that all other market conditions make the market better for the late than the early deliveries.

We think that the foreign markets have been improving in tone, and that there has

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been steady disposition to buy thence of the oil supplies here, more particularly the edible qualities, however conservative the volume of supplies as yet taken.

There has been a further advance in the prices of linseed and linseed oil in the European markets, and other soap oils are more in favor of sellers at the Continental distributing markets, whereby more confidence has been had in trading in cotton oil in this country at the current prices, although there is no especial activity to these foreign demands for the cotton oil, although a steady moderate taking of it, with the sales for the week of 6,000 to 7,000 barrels at 29@32½c. and more particularly of the edible oils, and which have been at 32@32½c. for the butter and white grades, while the prime yellow has been sold at 29c., and exceptional lots of it somewhat higher higher on the export business.

A steady demand continued for the cottonseed meal at the South, on the part of Europe, at strong prices. The developments generally of export interest point to decided influence upon the European markets from the before referred to feature of late dry weather effects.

Outside of the steady wants of cottonseed meal there is a belief that Europe will soon be a buyer of tallow in this country, and as in part an outcome of apprehended shortened supplies of beef fats, as well as of feedstuffs and dairy products. The English market advanced again 6d. this week for tallow, and there has been almost a steady rise for weeks in the prices of tallow in England, where there is not only a lighter make of tallow, but where the continental markets keep as steady buyers, because of some alarm over diminished general fat supplies. Indeed the English prices of tallow are now so close the buying basis in this country that it would not be surprising to see export demands here for it at any moment; and if export demands for tallow should come along the home soap makers would not care to have the supply get away from them, as it would mean a market condition more against them; hence are some expectations of re-

juvenated tallow market conditions in this country after a long spell of erratic trade opinions concerning the tallow market, in which many sellers had expected before this to see firmer situations for the tallow because of the late sharp loss of productions in this country of it on the labor difficulty, but which have been held down as an influence by the dull demands from the home soap makers.

The tallow market is in consideration with cotton seed as it may influence the soap makers' demands for the oil.

It is a fact that just now it is almost impossible to get the compound makers and the soap makers interested in buying cotton oil beyond the near deliveries of it; if the prices of the cotton oil got materially above the present trading basis for it, they would probably fall back upon their previous season's policy of buying the oil, and which was as they needed it for near use rather than they had any disposition then to contract ahead extensively for it, as had been their habit in ordinary year prices of the oil.

Conservative buying of compound makers would prevail through the fall months if some ideas concerning the extent of the cotton crop and seed supplies with their prices materialize unless the oil is at corresponding easy value. The looked for at present corn crop and the outlook of prices for manufactured goods that are made up from cotton oil, with the belief the compound makers have concerning the prices of animal fats for the next season, and as they are based chiefly upon the present prospects of the corn crop would naturally make some indifference among buyers unless prices seem reasonable.

It is recognized the point that some damage has been done the cotton crop, but that it is more doubtful than before if the damage is of more than the expected August and September order, at least outside of Texas; therefore that there is no reason, as yet, to look for a cotton crop of less than 11,500,000 or 11,250,000 bales, while if there is an open season that the top crop could swell those figures. Yet, bearing in mind that as the cotton crop is not as yet made, there is no

certainly of even a 11,500,000 bale crop, but that the chances favor it. And that if the cotton crop could be made up to present expectations of it that seed supplies would be abundant and ultimately at prices for satisfactory cost oil for consumption, particularly if the competition should come in, through selling, by liberal fat supplies, which would follow the gathering of a corn crop of even 200,000,000 bushels less than latterly expected of it, and which loss would allow for any possible damage except that of a hard frost spell at an earlier period this month than ordinarily.

The lard market does not get in shape for materially stronger conditions; and because of this the compound lard trading is of a somewhat hesitating order. Yet it looks as if there was more of a business in the compound lard than in the previous week. Moreover, the belief is that because of the long time holding off of active interest on the part of buyers in compounds and some other fats, including tallow, that early in the fall season the distributors must rather freely resupply them, and particularly when they can get a little more confidence from the lard market, which works directly and indirectly upon all other fat positions.

The sales for the week in addition to those noted are 40 tanks crude, at 23c., in the Southeast and Valley. New Orleans quotes prime yellow, September delivery, at 27¼c. bid and 28¼c. asked, with October, November and December not offered, while for good off yellow 27c. is bid and 27½c. asked for September, and 27½c. bid for October, November and December, and there is some better inquiry there for good off grade particularly. New York sold at the close of last week 100 barrels prime yellow, October, 29½c.; 100 barrels do., November, 29½c.; 100 barrels do., December, 29½c.; and then quoted September 29@29¼c.; October, 29¼@29¾c.; November, 29½@29¾c.; December, 29½@29¾c.; January, 29½@29¾c. Monday, holiday. Tuesday, prime yellow, early in the day, September 28¾@29c.; October 29½@29¾c.; November, 29½@29¾c.; December, 29½@29¾c.; and late in the day sales 2,000

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COMPOUND LARD.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

barrels prime yellow, September, at 29c., with prices then, September, 29@29½c.; October, 29½@29¾c.; November, 29½@29¾c.; December, 29½@29¾c.; January, 29½@29¾c. On Wednesday, early in the day, sales 300 barrels prime yellow, September, 29c.; 200 barrels do., October, 29¾c.; 300 barrels do., November, 29¾c.; 700 barrels do., December, 29¾c.; 100 barrels do., January, 29¾c.; prices then, September, 29@29½c.; October, 29½@30c.; November, 29¾@30c.; December, 29¾@30c.; January, 29¾@30c. and late in the day sales were 1,500 barrels prime yellow, September, at 29c., with the closing prices at 29@29½c. for September, 29½@30c. for October, 29½@30c. for November, 29½@30c. for December, 29¾@30c. for January. On Thursday the New York market was quite firm, but quiet; the early prices for prime yellow were: September 29@29½c.; October 29¾@30c.; November 29¾@30c.; December, 29¾@30c.; and at the close sales of 500 barrels September at 29½c.; 100 barrels October 29¾c., with the prices, September 29c. bid and 29½c. asked; October 29¾@30c.; November 29¾@30c.; December 29¾@30c.

COTTON OIL EXHIBIT.

The results of the various processes used in preparing cotton for the market and in utilizing the so-called waste portions are shown in the Oklahoma exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair at St. Louis. The cotton is shown as it appears in the boll, after it is picked, and after it comes from the gin. The seed, after being separated from the cotton, is ground and separated from the hulls. The oil-pressing process and the resultant oil cake and meal are shown. The raw oil resulting is made into refined oil used for cooking purposes. Soap is also made from the crude oil. The products of the various processes are shown in glass jars.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Gulf Ports Trading Co.)

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 31.—At our request more than 200 oil mills from all over the cotton belt have reported to us during the last few days on the condition of the cotton crop

and its prospective yield. The synopsis of same is as follows: The cotton crop had been in excellent condition until late July, and promised an enormous yield at that time. Since then the States east of the Mississippi have suffered somewhat from too much moisture, northern Texas from lack of moisture, central and southern Texas from ravages of the boll weevil, the boll worm and other insects have also done some damage in parts of the belt, and a good deal of shedding has been going on in different sections. But without this deterioration the crop would have been simply immense.

Our reports received so far show increase in yield: Alabama, 10 per cent., 1 to 2 weeks earlier; Arkansas, 10 to 15 per cent., 7 to 10 days later; Florida, 10 to 15 per cent., 2 weeks earlier; Georgia, 10 to 15 per cent., 2 weeks earlier; Louisiana, 10 per cent., 1 to 2 weeks earlier; Mississippi, 10 per cent., 1 week earlier; North Carolina, 10 per cent., 1 to 2 weeks later; South Carolina, 10 to 15 per cent., 1 to 2 weeks earlier; Tennessee, 10 to 15 per cent., 1 week earlier; Texas and Indian Territory, 15 per cent., 2 to 3 weeks earlier.

It is, of course, absolutely impossible to give a reliable estimate of the cotton crop at this time of the season. Our reports show only what yield is promised on present conditions. The Texas and Indian Territory average increase is about 15 per cent., or about 500,000 bales. In other States the average increase is about 11 per cent., or about 800,000 bales. Total about 1,300,000 bales. Added to this the 1903-1904 crop, estimated at about 10,200,000 bales, gives the season 1904-1905 about 11,500,000 bales.

Considering the previous excellent condition of the crop and the large increase in acreage, a yield of 11,500,000 bales appears to us as not too high at all on present prospects. We specially add here that we have not made the usual allowance for the habitual exaggeration of damage always indulged in by a number of pessimistically inclined correspondents. Much, of course, depends upon the weather conditions from now on. They may increase or reduce the yield. With regard to Texas and the Indian Territory, we may mention that the yield tends to about 3,500,000 bales. North Texas and the Indian Territory have apparently a 20 to 25 per cent.

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Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
AND GREASES.

larger crop, Central Texas about 15 per cent. more, and South Texas about 10 per cent. more than in the now ending season.

MEMPHIS COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Grant Bros. Company.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 6.—There has been little change in the crude cottonseed oil situation here within the past week. Twenty-two and one-half cents for Arkansas, Mississippi Valley and Alabama points is freely bid, but the mills show a strong indisposition toward placing any of their product until they actually have it on hand. The action of the future market for prime summer yellow is being watched with much interest, and little information concerning the future course of the market can be gleaned from that source.

The reports of the crop condition in various sections have been to the effect that serious damage is being felt from the continued hot dry weather, causing considerable shedding of the plant in many sections and in some parts it has reached a stage where no top crop will be harvested. Estimates in the Mississippi Valley are about 75 per cent. of a full crop. Arkansas shows about the same condition, as this time last season, and Alabama reports damage both from hot weather and in some sections a worm very much akin to the boll weevil had made inroads.

These reports have caused a firmer feeling with the mills for higher prices. Some purchases are being made of refined oil in the

(Continued on Page 42.)

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
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Office: CINCINNATI, O.
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CHICAGO SECTION



CHICAGO NOTES.

It is claimed that dollar and over wheat is responsible for the straw hat obtaining an extended vogue this season, it being more of an aristocrat than the derby made out of old rags at \$2.00 per ton.

Wind pudding and sand pies were becoming more of a reality than a joke with the strikers here. That was one reason there was such a break for jobs when the strike showed signs of final collapse early this week.

The Union Stock Yards & Transit Co. have practically replaced all the men who deserted them Wednesday, and state they intend to keep them. The only inconvenience was to W. E. Skinner, whose jaw got a list to leeward (it righted in a couple of days, however) through reading off the names of the new employes to the timekeeper, and, funny to relate, it was noticed that every other name ended with "ol," which means—oh, well, what's the difference, anyhow?

Old Texan blew in with a dozen cars of horns—hides attached—which he sold to a combined button and rawhide factory, and invited a couple of "the boys" out to the hardware store. "The man behind" says to one of the boys: "What is it?" "Oh, buttermilk, I guess," says he. To the next: "What's yours?" "Oh, lemonade, I 'spose," says he. To "Old Cactus": "What'll you have?" After glowering at the two lads for about a minute, the Texan fixed his eagle eye on the "tub o' suds" man and said: "Oh, h—, gimme a piece of pie."

Arrival of cured meats and dressed beef at Chicago last week were the best for the first week in September in over four years. It was largely in excess of last year's receipts of cured meats, being nearly double. The aggregate gain in all packinghouse products was 661,025 pounds for the week, and as compared with last year 1,292,869 pounds. The total tonnage the past week was the best in nearly two months, and showed that packers were fast returning to their normal condition. At present, under the latest turn in the packinghouse strike, there is no telling how large the movement will be in the future. Deliveries at Chicago in pounds for the past week, with comparisons, were as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Cured meats.....	3,520,547	1,799,763
Dressed meats.....	3,423,491	3,314,717
Lard.....	945,246	1,481,935
Total lbs.	7,889,284	6,596,415
Week ending:		
August 27.....	7,889,284	6,596,415
August 20.....	7,127,279	5,933,651
August 13.....	6,465,971	5,883,910
August 6.....	5,813,150	5,393,513

MEAT STRIKE PHILOSOPHY.

(Contributed by a Looker-On.)

Now, about this Packingtown strike, which has had a run of eight weeks up to last Tuesday to crowded houses and empty "cup-boards"—"larders" is not permissible west of Prairie avenue. Labor Day, which was last Monday, found Capital "tittering" on its throne like the big uncultivated creature it is anyhow. Bah! How we all detest Capital—when it is not roosting on our own doorstep, or taking off its things to stay awhile. Some people make Capital out of everything and some out of nothing, according to one Thomas Giveitaway Lawson, "and there you are," as our friend Dooley would say.

Every man should do his own thinking in everything, in view of the fact no one knows his affairs better than himself, and also that he knows all about all other affairs better than any one else. If a family man, and especially when it is a question of payday or no payday, he would do well to present his "thunk," when properly finished, to his better half (the fellow who perpetrated that "better half" gag was a poor joker and a worse mathematician), for no one knows his affairs much better than she, also all his failings, and what few virtues, if any, he may possess. Also, she has a better general knowledge of business principles acquired by coming in contact and dealing with those princes of finance—the butcher, grocer and baker—necessary to a well ordered and scientifically plundered neighborhood. Also, her instinct is of a superior brand and her reasoning ability in better working order simply because more frequently exercised. Then, too, she has his interests at heart, as proven by the fact that she keeps him from getting round-shouldered carrying too much loose change. Altogether, she is a much more superior person every way, as shown by the much larger percentage of victories to her credit than has any mere man. Hence the necessity of discussing these matters with the financial head of the house.

Having obeyed the foregoing rules, he will be in better shape to attend meeting and discuss the merits of going on strike and the benefits derived from pursuing such a course.

This strike would appear as if manipulated on the strikers' side by mere man without advice from the only and proper quarter. It has those ear marks unquestionably. The skilled butcher threw up his job, perhaps for all time, and eight weeks' good pay, to help his unskilled fellow-man (who is being reinforced by the thousand weekly, and who is willing to work for anything he can get and also to write and tell all his friends to come along and help break the labor market some more), thereby proving himself a philanthropist "with the lid off," as Dinkelspiel would say. A real up-to-date philanthropist, be it understood, however, never causes himself to

feel that his Maker made a rank error in constructing him so he could not effectively hand himself a good, swift kick where it would do the most good.

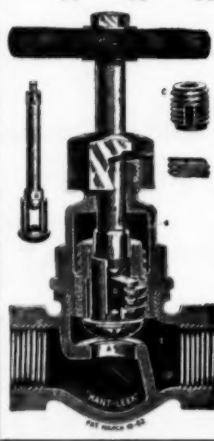
Strange how some of these really rabid union men will pour scab whisky down their necks and never ask any questions, and some of that booze would kill even the Genius of unionism. Strange how men will abuse and neglect their families by quitting their jobs out of sympathy for a class of men who neither understand nor appreciate the sacrifice. No wonder these foreigners wonder what on earth constitutes an American anyhow! If unionism's mission is to uplift all the rag-tag and bob-tail of other countries at the expense of its families, then unionism is crazy beyond comprehension. Does any one notice politicians, preachers, labor leaders, etc., losing any sleep, much less throwing up their jobs, in this uplifting business? Not much! Politicians do a trifle around election time, only to see how quick and hard they can let 'em fall when it's all over.

The skilled butchers of Chicago undertook what every government on earth, and the whole civilized world for that matter, gave up long ago as a bad job. Before what these skilled butchers undertook to do is accomplished the meat industry and Chicago will be a matter for archaeological research. No doubt unionism to some extent has been beneficial to some, but only slightly so compared to what it would be if properly administered. There have been and are some good honest, earnest men amongst the leaders, and there have been and are some that ain't—paradoxical as it may seem. Any man in any

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position is liable to fall under suspicion. There are also a great number of union men, who are union men in name only, and who contribute so much per week to be used, amongst other things, in convincing themselves that they are what they really are not.

If unionism were based on ability and character and the men compelled to qualify accordingly, there would be a different story of the Chicago strike of 1904 to hand down to posterity. Suppose, for instance, the butchers were graded as they should be. Men of recognized and unquestionable ability, eligible to the first grade and paid the highest wages; men of inferior ability second grade, at wages compatible with worth, and so on; all men of worth, who firstly consider their positions worth keeping and act accordingly, who secondly take good care of their families, and thirdly who pay some attention to personal appearance and cleanliness, to be eligible to any rank. If a man is a quarrelsome, ill-natured brute making disturbances amongst his fellows, insulting to his superiors, and abusive to and neglectful of his family, he should not be eligible. The employer should have the right, which is his anyhow, and which he will exercise from now on, to discharge and refuse to employ all such undesirable men. Yet such men are members of unions, and are largely, if not altogether, the cause of the determination of employers not to recognize labor organizations hereafter if they can help it.

If employers and their officers have been arbitrary it is because they have been compelled to be so because of the behavior of such men. Who would not repudiate the dic-

tion of a body succoring such men? All grades of workmen should have the qualifications necessary to belong to a union of self-respecting men. Then the union could present its various bodies of men guaranteed to be worth what they ask, and get it. There is not anything in reason any employer would not willingly grant to such a body of men, coming to them with such a guarantee. If unionism were so based the men would work with the object of gaining entrance to the higher grades and thus uplift the whole body continuously, and in addition gain the respect and confidence of employers and the public and make themselves an intelligent, reliable, well-ordered industrial power in the land.

CHICAGO RETAIL PRICES.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Russell & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 8.—There is a plentiful supply of good handy cattle at prices afoot which admit of retailing as follows: Sirloin steak, 12c.; porterhouse steak, 12@14c.; rib roasts, 9@11c.; round steak, 10@11c.; chuck roast, 7@9c.; boiling beef, 5c.

Native beeves are selling around figures which call for the following retail prices: Rib roasts, 18@20c.; sirloin and porterhouse steak, 20@25c.; chuck roast and steak, 10@12c.; pot roasts, 10c.; corned rumps and briskets, 10c.; round steak, 12@14c.

Other quotations are: Mutton and lamb chops, 15@20c.; hindquarters, 12@14c.; forequarters, 10c.; legs, 12c.; stews, 5@8c.; pork loins, 12c.; pork chops, 12½c.; tenderloin, 20@22c.; butts, 10@12c.; leaf lard, 9c.; veal cutlets, 18@20c.; hinds, 14@15c.; fores, 10@11c.; legs, 15c.; breasts, 10c.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week has been fairly active. Eastern buyers show little interest in material for either prompt or future, but the inquiry from the South is good, and while we have no report of any large sales to the South, buyers there are apparently posting themselves, preparatory to filling their wants. The tone of the market generally, therefore, is rather firmer on futures. We quote: Ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.20, and 10 and 20, \$2.25 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.17½@2.20 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45@2.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30@2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.57½ and 10 \$2.60 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of soda.—The market is firm and steady. For 95 per cent. prompt delivery, \$2.12½@2.15; futures, \$2.17½@2.20; for 96 per cent. prompt delivery, \$2.15@2.17½, futures, \$2.22½@2.25.

Sulphate of ammonia.—Cables yesterday quoted a stronger market with advancing tendency. Shipments, October and April, \$2.97½@3.02½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The western fertilizer market is quite active, with blood very scarce, and tankage in moderate supply. The decrease in the estimated cotton crop from a month ago and the continued light production of ammoniates at the western packing centers is causing anxiety on the part of the buyers who have not laid in their supply. Sellers feel that prices must advance. (See page 39 for market quotations.)

If, and when, you need anything in SUPPLIES, drop us a line and we'll submit figures

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Woodenware, Packages, Cordage, Skewers, Wax and Parchment Paper, Etc.

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Vacuum Canning Machine

Ever tried the Vacuum Process? No? Get one of these machines and be convinced of its superiority. With its use all kinds of perishable food products can be preserved successfully without adulteration of any kind.

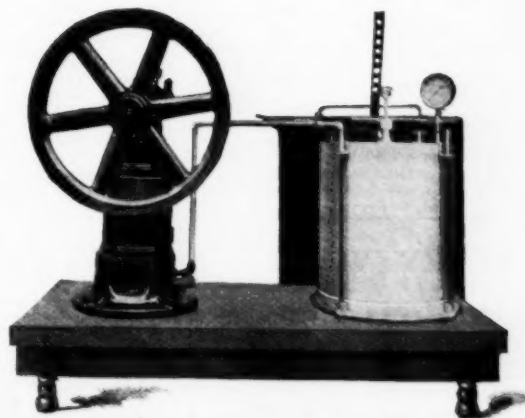
It is efficient, durable, and positive. Has good capacity and may be operated by either hand or belt power.

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HAND MACHINE WITH POWER PUMP

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9½@9¾; 12@14 ave., 9¾@9½; 14@16 ave., 9¼@9¾; 18@20 ave., 9½@9¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½@7¼; 6@8 ave., 7½@7¼; 8@10 ave., 7½@7¼; 10@12 ave., 7½@7¼; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½@7¼; 12@14 ave., 7½@7¼; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10@10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9¾; 12@14 ave., 9¾; 14@16 ave., 9¾; 18@20 ave., 10; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9¾; 14@16 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11; 18@20 ave., 11; 20@22 ave., 11; 22@24 ave., 10¾; 24@26 ave., 10¾; 26@28 ave., 10¾; No. 2 S. P. skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10¾; 24@26 ave., 10¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.	
October	7.10	7.12	7.07	7.12
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.17
October	7.32	7.35	7.30	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
October	11.10	11.10	11.05	11.10

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1904.

HOLIDAY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.92	6.97	6.92	6.97
October	7.15	7.15	7.02	7.07
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.45	7.45	7.27	7.22
October	7.45	7.45	7.27	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.00	11.00	10.72	10.80
October	11.12	11.17	11.85	10.92

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.07	7.12	7.07	7.10
January	7.10	7.17	7.10	7.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.32	7.35	7.27	7.27
January	6.57	6.62	6.57	6.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	10.90	11.00	10.87	10.92

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.10	7.17	7.10	7.12
January	7.17	7.22	7.17	7.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.37	7.45	7.37	7.40
January	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	10.92	11.07	10.92	10.97
January	12.60	12.65	12.57	12.57

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	11.00	11.00	10.92	10.90
January	12.60	12.62	12.52	12.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.15	7.17	7.12	7.12
January	7.20	7.22	7.17	7.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.42	7.45	7.42	7.42
January	6.62	6.65	6.60	6.60

EVERY WEEK
Some New Chance
TO GET A BARGAIN

See Page 48

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 29.....	24,420	512	22,900	28,118
Tuesday, Aug. 30.....	6,800	1,227	16,666	18,750
Wednesday, Aug. 31.....	21,326	667	28,320	17,947
Thursday, Sept. 1.....	7,614	512	20,153	15,879
Friday, Sept. 2.....	936	478	6,446	8,546
Saturday, Sept. 3.....	300	100	4,060	3,000
Totals this week.....	61,405	3,407	97,485	92,540
Previous week.....	64,398	4,064	117,118	113,327
Cor. week 1903.....	61,252	5,105	111,732	114,163
Cor. week 1902.....	60,438	6,490	86,283	87,639

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 29.....	6,093	180	6,806	8,231
Tuesday, Aug. 30.....	6,208	305	4,070	12,035
Wednesday, Aug. 31.....	6,410	87	6,927	6,689
Thursday, Sept. 1.....	4,396	221	3,903	4,309
Friday, Sept. 2.....	4,632	93	3,807	2,100
Saturday, Sept. 3.....	400	...	2,000	1,000
Totals this week.....	29,000	745	27,573	34,444
Previous week.....	32,131	690	27,407	68,132
Cor. week 1903.....	20,122	733	23,830	41,249
Cor. week 1902.....	22,073	516	17,480	18,836

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending Sept. 3, 1904..... 237,000
 Week ago..... 264,000
 Year ago..... 322,000
 Two years ago..... 267,000
 Total receipts for year to date, 14,838,000, against 13,273,000 year ago, 14,812,000 two years ago.
 Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Sept. 3.....	118,200	245,900	167,400
Week ago.....	157,000	305,400	211,100
Year ago.....	180,300	237,400	247,900
Two years ago.....	192,300	181,100	202,300

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Sept. 3 as follows:	
Armour & Co.....	16,900
Anglo-American.....	5,200
Continental.....	2,400
Swift & Company.....	14,900
Hammond & Co.....	3,100
Morris & Co.....	4,200
Bord-Lanham & Co.....	4,500
S. & S.....	2,200
H. Moore & Co.....	900
Roberts & Oake.....	7,700
Other packers.....	66,700

Total.....	66,700
Left over.....	3,500
Week ago.....	94,600
Year ago.....	97,400
Two years ago.....	99,400
Three years ago.....	102,100

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Sept. 3.....	\$5.37
Previous week.....	5.35
Year ago.....	5.50
Two years ago.....	6.95
Three years ago.....	5.75
Estimated receipts of live stock week ending September 10:	
Cattle.....	50,000
Hogs.....	110,000
Sheep.....	65,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Sept. 3.....	\$5.25
Previous week.....	5.10
Three weeks ago.....	5.50
Year ago.....	5.25
Two years ago.....	6.50

Cattle.

Beeves, choice to prime.....	\$5.85@6.05
Steers, good to choice, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.....	5.40@5.75
Steers, fair to good exporters and shippers.....	4.70@5.35
Steers, medium beef.....	4.75@4.50
Steers, inferior and plain.....	3.25@3.70
Steers, grass Texas.....	2.25@4.00
Steers, fed Texas.....	3.00@5.00
Steers, western range.....	3.25@4.50
Cows and heifers, fair to good.....	2.80@3.50
Cows and heifers, good to fancy.....	3.75@4.40
Cows, good cutting to fair beef.....	1.80@2.70
Cows, common to good canners.....	1.00@1.75
Cows, grass Texas.....	2.25@4.00
Stockers and feeders, poor to fair.....	2.00@3.00
Stockers and feeders, good to choice.....	3.10@4.00
Bulls, poor to choice.....	1.65@4.00
Calves, common to fair.....	2.75@5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.25@6.25

Hogs.

Heavy shippers, good to choice.....	\$5.25@5.50
Butcher weights, good to choice.....	5.40@5.60
Heavy packing, rough to fair.....	4.50@5.15
Heavy mixed, plain to good.....	5.00@5.35
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.50@5.00
Good to choice, 185 to 200 lbs.....	5.50@5.65
Pigs, poor to choice, 60 to 130 lbs.....	4.40@5.30

Sheep.

Wethers, good to prime mixed.....	\$4.00@4.20
Mixed lots, fair to good.....	3.25@3.85
Wethers, western grass, fair to prime.....	3.75@4.10
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	3.20@3.75
Ewes, plain to good breeding.....	3.25@3.85
Culls, bucks and sealawags.....	2.00@3.00
Yearlings, good to prime.....	4.00@4.50
Yearlings, poor to fair.....	3.25@3.80
Lambs, fat western range.....	4.85@6.00
Lambs, spring, good to prime.....	4.85@6.00
Lambs, spring, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.50

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18@
" Sirloin Steaks.....	18@
" Porterhouse Steaks.....	22@25
" Pot Roasts.....	10½@12½
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½
Beef stew.....	6@8
Boneless Corned Briskets.....	10
Corned Rump Native.....	10@10
" Ribs.....	6
" Flanks.....	5
Round Steaks.....	12½
" Roasts.....	12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10@12½
" Roasts.....	10@12½
" Neck End Trimmed.....	7
Rolls Roast.....	10@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore ".....	12½
Legs.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore ".....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12
" Chops.....	12½
" Tenders.....	20
" Butts.....	10
Spare Ribs.....	6
Blades.....	6
Hocks.....	6
Pigs Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore ".....	14
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3 @ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 @ 3
Calfskins 8 to 15 lb.....	11 @ 12
Calfskins, under 8 lb. each.....	55@65

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	10 @ 12
Chickens.....	11½
Hens.....	11
Roosters.....	7
Springs.....	13½
Ducks.....	10 @ 12
Geese.....	8 @ 9

Iced Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	11@11½
Chickens.....	11½@12
Springs.....	13@14
Ducks.....	10@12
Geese.....	8 @ 9

Veal.

Choice.....	9 @ 10
Heavy..... 85 to 120 lbs.....	8 @ 9
Medium..... 65 to 80 lbs.....	7 @ 8
Small..... 50 to 60 lbs.....	6 @ 7
Coarse..... small to heavy.....	5 @ 6

Butter.

Creamery, Extras.....	19
" Firsts.....	17
" Second.....	15
Dairies, Choice.....	16
" Firsts.....	13½
" Ladies.....	12½
" Packing stock.....	11½

Eggs.

Extras.....	20½@21
Prime firsts.....	18½@19
Firsts.....	17½@18
Fresh, at mark, cases inc.....	14 @ 16

MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows.....	4 3/4 @ 5 1/4
Native Cows.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Western Steers.....	5 3/4 @ 6 1/4
Good Native Steers.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Heifers, Good.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium.....	5 3/4 @ 6 1/4
Hindquarters.....	1 1/4c. over straight Beef
Forequarters.....	1 1/4c. under

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks.....	5 @ 6
Cow Chucks.....	3 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Boneless Chucks.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Medium Plates.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Steer Plates.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Cow Rounds.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Steer Rounds.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Cow Loins, Common.....	8 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium.....	9 @ 9
Cow Loins, Good.....	10 @ 10
Steer Loins, Light.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Strip Loins.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sirloin Butts.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulder Clods.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Rolls.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Rump Butts.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Trimnings.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Shank.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Cow Ribs, heavy.....	6 @ 6
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	6 @ 6
Steer Ribs, Light.....	11 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	10 1/2 @ 11
" cow.....	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins.....	7 @ 7
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 7

Beef Offal.

Livers.....	@ 2 1/4
Hearts.....	@ 2 1/4
Tongues.....	@ 13
Sweetbreads.....	@ 20
Ox Tails, each.....	@ 3
Fresh Tripe.....	@ 4 1/4
" H. C.....	@ 4
Kidneys.....	@ 4
Brains.....	@ 3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	@ 6
Light Carcass.....	@ 7 1/4
Medium Carcass.....	@ 7 1/4
Good Carcass.....	@ 9
Medium Saddles.....	@ 10
Good Saddles.....	@ 11
Medium Racks.....	@ 6
Good Racks.....	@ 7

Veal Offal.

Brains.....	@ 4
Sweetbreads.....	@ 7 1/2
Plucks.....	@ 25
Heads, each.....	@ 10

Lambs.

Medium Caul.....	8 1/4 @ 7
Good Caul.....	8 @ 9
Round Dressed Lambs.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Saddles Caul.....	10 1/4 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 14 1/4
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 6 1/4
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 7 1/4
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 3
" Kidneys, each.....	@ 1 1/4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 6
Good Sheep.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Medium Saddles.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Good Saddles.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Medium Racks.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Good Racks.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Mutton Legs.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Mutton Stew.....	4 1/2 @ 5
" Loins.....	8 1/4 @ 9
" Tongues, each.....	@ 3
" Heads, each.....	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@ 7 1/4
Pork Loins.....	@ 10 1/4
Leaf Lard.....	@ 7 1/4
Tenderloins.....	@ 17
Spare Ribs.....	@ 6
Butts.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Hocks.....	@ 4 1/2
Trimnings.....	@ 3
Tails.....	@ 3 1/4
Snouts.....	@ 2 1/4
Pigs Feet.....	@ 2 1/4
Pigs Heads.....	@ 4
Blade Bones.....	@ 4 1/4
Cheek Meat.....	@ 3
Hog Plucks.....	@ 3
Neck Bones.....	@ 7 1/4
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 2
Pork Hearts.....	@ 2
" Kidneys.....	@ 2
" Tongues.....	@ 10 1/4
Slip Bones.....	@ 3
Tail.....	@ 3
Brains.....	@ 3
Backfat.....	@ 6 1/4
Hams.....	11 1/2 @ 13
Culms.....	@ 9
Shoulders.....	@ 9 1/4
Bellies.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4

SAUSAGE.

Colth Bologna.....	@ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	@ 6
Choice Bologna.....	@ 7
Viennas.....	@ 8
Frankfurts.....	@ 8
Blood, Liver, and Headcheese.....	@ 6
Tongue.....	@ 8
White Tongue.....	@ 8
Minced Ham.....	@ 9
Prepared Ham.....	@ 10
New England Ham.....	@ 11
Compressed Ham.....	@ 10
Large Compressed Ham.....	@ 10
Berliner Ham.....	@ 8
Boneless Ham.....	@ 10
Oxford Ham.....	@ 10
Polish Sausage.....	@ 7
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch.....	@ 7
Smoked Pork.....	@ 7
Veal Ham.....	@ 12 1/2
Farm Sausage.....	@ 7
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 8
Pork Sausage, shoat link.....	@ 8
Special Prepared Ham.....	@ 8
Boneless Pigs Feet.....	@ 6
Ham Bologna.....	@ 6
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 8
Boston Roll.....	@ 12
Cubana Sausage.....	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	a 15
German Salami, Dry.....	a 15
Holsteiner.....	a 12
Mettwurst.....	a 12
Farmer.....	a 12
Daries, H. C., New.....	a 18
Italian Salami, New.....	a 18
Monarque Cervelat.....	a 16

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$3.75
" 2-30.....	3.25
Bologna 1-50.....	2.75
" 2-30.....	2.25
Viennas 1-50.....	4.50
" 2-30.....	4.00

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link.....	a 7
Liver Sausage.....	a 6
Blood Sausage.....	a 6
Head Cheese.....	a 6
Bologna.....	a 6
Vienna.....	a 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs Feet, in 200 lb. barrels.....	\$ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	5.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	9.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200 lb. barrels.....	11.50
Pickled 1 lbs. Snouts in 200 lb. barrels.....	12.25
Lamb Tongue, short Cut, bbls.....	37.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.20
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.25
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.50
8 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.....	17.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.60
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

CONDENSED MINCE MEAT.

10 lb. pails.....	3 1/4
25 lb.....	8 1/4
50 lb. tubs.....	8 1/4
150 lb. half bbls.....	8
250 lb. bbls.....	7 1/4

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef.....	Per bbl. @ 9.25
Plate Beef.....	@ 8.75
Extra Mess Beef.....	@ 8.75
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 9.25
Beef Hams.....	@ 20.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 10.25
Mess Pork (repacked).....	@ 15.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 14.50
Family Back Pork.....	@ 15.00
Bean Pork.....	@ 11.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb, tes.....	8 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	6 1/4
Lard compound.....	6 1/4
Barrels.....	1 1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1 1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 40 lb.....	1 1/4c. to 1c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal.....	34 @ 3 c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2.....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3.....	@ 12
No. 4.....	@ 13
No. 5.....	@ 14
No. 6.....	@ 15

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	@ 11 1/4
" 14 ".....	@ 11 1/4
Skinned Hams.....	@ 12 1/4
Calas, 6/7 lbs. average.....	@ 9 1/4
" 8/12 ".....	@ 9 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 18 1/4
Wide, 8/10 average, and Strip, 4/5 average.....	@ 11 1/4
" 10/12 ".....	@ 11 1/4
" 12/14 ".....	@ 10 1/4
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 13 1/4
" Insides.....	@ 16
" Knuckles.....	@ 14
" Outsides.....	@ 11 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 17 1/4
Smoked.....	@ 15
Boiled Picnic Hams.....	@ 14
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	17 1/4 @ 18

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14/16 average.....	@ 9 1/4
Rib Bellies.....	@ 14
Fat Backs.....	@ 7
Regular Plates.....	@ 6 1/4
Short Clears.....	@ 9

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	@ 12
Beef middies, set of 57 ft.....	@ 25
Beef bungs, each.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Hog casings, per lb salt.....	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Hog bungs exports.....	9 1/4 @ 10
" medium, each.....	5 @ 5 1/4
" small, each.....	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Sheep casings, per bundle, narrow.....	@ 35
" Imported, medium.....	@ 65
" wide.....	@ 80
" Special med.....	@ 70

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.42 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.35
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 per unit.....	@ 2.20
Ground tankage, 11 to 12 per unit.....	2.20 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10 to 11 per unit.....	2.15 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 10, top.....	2.12 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 8, top.....	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	18.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton less than ground, 50c.....	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb, avg. ton.....	\$75.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	23.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	50.00
Flat Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb, avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb, avg. ton.....	40.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton.....	65.50
Long Rib Bones, 60 to 85 lb, avg. ton.....	95.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 6.90
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 6.60
Neutral.....	8 1/4 @ 1 1/4
Compound.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Leaf.....	6 1/4 @ 7

STEARINES.

Lard.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Oleo.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Mutton.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Tallow.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Grease.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes.....	@ 5 1/4
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	@ 5 1/4
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	@ 5 1/4
Oleo Oil, extra.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot Oil, pure tes.....	61 @ 62
Tallow, prime.....	@ 4 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Packers' prime.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Prime Country.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Packers No. 1.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
City Renderers.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Packers No. 2.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4

GREASES.

White, Choice.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
" "A".....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
" "B".....	4 @ 4 1/4
Bone.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
House.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Yellow.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Brown.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. in bbls.....	@ 30
P. S. Y. in tanks.....	27 @ 27 1/4
Prime Crude, in tanks.....	23 @ 23 1/4
Butteroil, in bbls.....	31 @ 32

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.25 @ 1.27 1/4
Ba reils, Oak.....	1.05 @ 1.07 1/4
Ash.....	96 @ 97 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar.....	
" Pure, open kettle.....	1 @ 1 1/4
" White, clarified.....	4 1/4 @ 5
" Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5 1/4
" Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4
Salt.....	
" Ashton, in bags, 254 lb.....	\$2.00
" Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.45
" Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	\$3.35
" Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.40
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.60

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$3.15 @ \$5.80
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.15 @ 5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50 @ 4.10
Oxen and stags.....	2.50 @ 4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25 @ 4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.25 @ 5.70

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8 3/4
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lb @ 8 to 8 3/4

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@ 6.40
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.35
Hogs, light to medium.....	@ 6.40
Pigs.....	6.00 @ 6.80
Roughs.....	5.40 @ 5.80

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb 6 1/4
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb 6
Spring lambs, culls.....	5 1/4
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb 4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb 3 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb 3

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Native, com. to fair.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair, Texas.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 13 1/4

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@ 13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	8 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	7 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	7 @ 8
Hogs, 160 lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	8 @ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 11
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 10
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 9 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 7
Sheep, culls.....	@ 6

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	@ 12
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 12
Dried beef sets.....	@ 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 18
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 9
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 10

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00 @ \$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$42.00 @ 45.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	270 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	10c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver.....	25c to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	15c to 25c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails.....	8c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	6c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/4 @ 12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	3
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2
Beef w-sands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef w-sands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 8

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18 1/2	21
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....		
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	14	
Allspice.....	7 1/2	9 1/2
Coriander.....	6 1/4	8 1/4
Cloves.....	18	20
Mace.....	35	60

SALTPETRE.

Cruce.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$.16
No. 2 skins.....	.14
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.12
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.75
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.55
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.55
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.80
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.60
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
Branded skins.....	.09
Branded kips.....	1.15
Heavy Branded kips.....	1.35
Ticky skins.....	.12
Ticky kips.....	1.35
Heavy Ticky kips.....	1.65
No. 3 skins.....	.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Spring Turkeys—Hens, dry-picked, plump breasted, 3 to 4 lb. each, per lb.....	30 @ 35
Toms, dry-picked, fancy, 5 to 8 lbs. each.....	25 @ 30
Dry-picked, average best run.....	22 @ 25
Turkeys—Western, hens, average run.....	14 @ 15
Western, toms, average run.....	14 @ 15
Common.....	12 @ 13
Spring Chickens—Phila., 3 1/4 @ 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	21 @ 22
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	17 @ 19
Pa., 3 1/4 @ 4 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Pa., mixed sizes.....	15 @ 17
Pa., under 3 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, large, per lb.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Western, scalded, large, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western and Southern, small.....	13 @ 14
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, average best.....	14 @
Western, scalded, average best.....	14 @
Western, Southern & Southwestern, dry- picked, average best.....	14 @
Western, Southern & Southwestern, scald- ed, average best.....	14 @
Western & Southern, fair to good.....	13 @ 14
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Spring Ducks—Long Island.....	17 @
Eastern.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fancy.....	16 1/4 @ 17
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fair to good.....	14 @ 16
Western.....	9 @ 12
Spring Geese—Eastern, white.....	17 @ 19
Eastern, dark.....	14 @ 16
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.00 @
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	15 @
Fowls, per lb.....	14 @
Roosters, per lb.....	9 1/4 @
Turkeys, per lb.....	13 @
Ducks, average, Western, per pair.....	60 @ 65
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

B ne meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 26.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.12 1/2 @ 2.15
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.15 @ 2.20
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 @
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. am- monia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine ground, c. l. N. Y.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	29.00 @ 30.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotize, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (46 @ 49 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb.....	1.09 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08 @ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	39 @ 40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Sept. 8.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 28,543, against 52,555 same period last week, and 56,116 a year ago. Daily receipts were: Monday, 10,282; Tuesday, 5,311; Wednesday (estimated), 13,000. The new outbreak in the strike trouble the middle of last week further disturbed trade conditions here, and the markets the latter part of last week were badly demoralized as a consequence, but the strikers' places have since been filled with non-union men, and the stockyard company is able to handle business readily at present. All classes of buyers are in the trade except independent butchers whose union help deserted them last Wednesday, and they are now temporarily out of business. The cattle market has advanced 10@35c. this week, medium to good corn-fed native steers having shown most upturn. Western range cattle are fully 25c. higher, cows and heifers are 10@20c. higher, stockers and feeders stronger and in good demand. Top cattle to-day reached \$6.25 for 17 Angus averaging 1,473 lbs. Six loads of prime 1,397 to 1,570 lb. steers sold at \$6.15, and a number of prime strong weight cattle went at \$6, including 50 Angus, averaging 1,271 lbs., sold by this company. The bulk of the good to choice 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers sold from \$5.35@5.85. Export cattle largely \$5.15@5.35; medium to good shipping kinds \$4.85@5.25. Plain useful kinds of killers at \$4.25@4.50; common half-fat steers \$3.90@4.20; inferior little killers \$3. Western range steers sold up to \$4.75 for one load of prime heavy Dakotas, this being the only sale over \$4.60, and choice heavy Western largely \$4.20@4.40. Good kinds from \$3.75@4.10; medium, \$3.25@3.70; common thin kinds down to \$2.75. Cows, \$2.75@3.30. Native cows and heifers strong; best heifers up to \$5. Prime heavy cows, \$3.90@4.25; medium to good cows and heifers, \$2.90@3.75; common, \$2.25@2.60; canners and cutters, \$1.15@2.40. Export bulls up to \$4; the bulk of the good fat bulls \$3.25@3.60; common to medium, \$2@3. Veal calves in light supply. Fair to choice, \$5.75@6.50; heavy, \$3@4.50. Liberal receipts of cattle are expected as soon as the labor troubles are settled.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs this week will figure in the neighborhood of 57,000. Monday's run was moderate, and firm prices were the rule. This day quite a string of Western wethers went for export purposes at \$4.20. Receipts yesterday were quite liberal, and the bulk of the run were medium weight and fleshed Western lambs; very few natives offered. Several prime bunches of native lambs reached 6c., but good to choice were sold at \$5@5.75. Not very many choice Western lambs on sale. The best reached \$5.75. These weighed but 66 lbs., and were a little higher than the trade demanded. The medium grades were sold around 5c., fully 15@25c. lower than the opening Monday morning. Sheep in the meantime show a decline of 10@15c. from last week's prices, and now choice Western wethers can be had around \$3.90, with yearlings at \$4@4.25. Ewes at \$3.50@3.75. The run to-day was again mostly Westerns, and very little change is noted in values. Since the city butchers are out of the market values on cull to medium grades, particularly in native lambs, have declined sharply. Right decent killing lambs sold to-day at 4c. per lb. Had the city butchers been in the market they would have certainly brought 50c. per cwt. more. The feeders have been very active and all offerings in this class have found ready sale. Lambs have sold at from \$4.50@

4.75; wethers, \$3.15@3.50, and yearlings generally around \$3.75. The inquiry for breeding stock is still fair, and young black-faced native ewes are selling at \$3.25@3.50. From now on we look for heavier supplies of Western sheep.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs the first three days of this week, 29,077, against 66,886 same period last week and 71,847 the corresponding time last year. The daily receipts were: Monday, 10,857; Tuesday, 7,220; Wednesday (estimated), 11,000. From these figures it will be seen that the new development in the strike situation last week materially affected the receipts, and under the light supply the market has shown a small advance. The daily fluctuations have been confined within a range of 5@10c. The market to-day was 5c. higher, although it would seem that a much stronger upturn should have occurred on the very light run, and the failure of the market to respond sharply looks like an indication of weakness, should receipts prove heavy in the near future. Tops to-day reached \$5.85 for selected light weights, against \$5.70 a week ago. The bulk of the mixed packing hogs sold from \$5.35@5.40, sales showing a range from \$5.20@5.45. Mediums and butcher weights largely \$5.50@5.60; heavy packers dull and almost unsalable. Several loads of this class of hogs were on to-day's market that had been carried over since Monday. Rough to choice heavy packers sold from \$4.70@5.25, largely \$5.10@5.20; a few selected heavy packers up to \$5.50. Light hogs sold from \$5.25@5.80; the bulk of the fair to good mixed and selected light, \$5.60@5.70. Choice heavy shippers up to \$5.85; bulk, \$5.40@5.65. Should receipts of hogs show a material increase in the near future low prices seem inevitable.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 55,800; last week, 43,500; same week last year, 69,800. Corn-fed steers are 15 to 20c. higher than a week ago, and receipts of those good enough to bring \$5.25 to \$5.85 have been liberal. Strictly dry lot steers would sell at \$6. Grass steers are 15c. higher, at \$3.75 to \$4.60. Cows and heifers are 25c. higher; corn-fed, \$3.75 to \$4.85; grass, \$2.25 to \$3.50. Veal calves are 50c. lower for the week, a few bringing \$6. Quarantine cattle are 25c. higher. Stockers and feeders steady to 25c. lower for the week.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 24,300; last week, 36,200; same week last year, 35,000. Hog prices have worked upward all the week, with a total gain of 15 to 20c. All weights are selling close together. Heavy weights still a little behind medium and lights. Present prices are 40c. under this time last year, but are near the high point since last October. A larger proportion of thin grassy hogs and coarse sows and stags have been received lately than heretofore. The market is generally 5c. higher to-day; top, \$60; bulk of sales, \$5.45 to \$5.55.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 16,700; last week, 17,000; same week last year, 23,200. Receipts of sheep and lambs are mostly Westerns, and have contained a larger percentage of feeding stuff this week, which has sold readily at strong prices. Killers have bought freely at full steady prices, and the general market has a healthy tone. Lambs bring \$5 to \$5.75; Western wethers and yearlings, \$3.40 to \$4; ewes, up to \$3.50; feeding wethers and breeding ewes, \$3 to \$3.90.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 9c.; dry flint butcher, over 16 lbs., 15½c.; fallen, 14c.; under 16 lbs., 12½c.; dry glue, 7½c.; sheep pelts, 10½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	9,796	6,334	5,409
Cudahy	4,257	5,329	1,592
Schwartzschild	2,976	4,324	2,354
Swift	4,706	5,017	3,529

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 8.

Receipts of cattle last week, 8,669; previous week, 13,959; year ago, 11,203. The market for beef steers on the good to choice order showed a gain of mostly 10c., while the common and medium kinds sold no better. Western rangers and Texans advanced 15 to 25c. Cows and heifers of all kinds gained 25 to 40c. under lighter marketing. Bulls and stags sold steady, and veals appreciated 75c. to \$1 in value. Stock cattle fell under the wants of the trade, which resulted in the yards being kept well cleared of all kinds and prices to move up 15 to 25c.

Supplies of hogs last week, 29,316; preceding week, 30,640; year ago, 24,333. Under continued moderate supplies, the trend of prices is upward, although packers use liberal receipts as the means of hammering the market. Tuesday the trade was active at steady to strong values, with the range of prices at \$5.25 to \$5.45, and the bulk of the sales at \$5.35 to \$5.40.

Arrivals in the sheep department last week, 23,996; former week, 20,042; year ago, 21,811. On Monday of this week, the receipts were a record breaker, the total being 10,220, exceeding the previous banner receipts in April, 1902, for a single day by a few hundred. Last week closed up with mutton grades selling on a good firm basis, as well as the feeding stock, and lambs brought steady to strong figures and feeders advanced 10 to 15c.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 3:

Chicago	32,644
Omaha	8,482
St. Joseph	8,769
Cudahy	484
Sioux City	1,057
South St. Paul	1,882
Louisville	1,080
New York and Jersey City	9,159
Fort Worth	4,962
Detroit	1,930
Buffalo	12,450

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 3:

Chicago	69,530
Omaha	22,946
St. Joseph	29,314
Cudahy	10,260
Sioux City	4,286
Ottumwa	15,793
Cleveland	10,000
Cedar Rapids	8,450
Bloomington	967
South St. Paul	5,191
Indianapolis	13,706
Louisville	7,282
New York and Jersey City	28,255
Fort Worth	2,579
Detroit	6,181
Buffalo	35,360

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 3:

Chicago	48,269
Omaha	15,361
St. Joseph	23,997
Cudahy	523
Sioux City	224
South St. Paul	2,370
New York and Jersey City	44,277
Fort Worth	1,122
Detroit	4,252
Buffalo	17,200

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 5, 1904.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,770	—	915	35,990	8,623
Sixtieth street	2,173	80	5,750	8,251	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	16,957
Lehigh Valley	5,399	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,315	—	—	1,916	—
Scattering	—	63	88	36	2,675
Totals	11,657	145	6,753	46,193	28,255
Totals last week	12,355	119	5,215	38,029	25,920

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Georgie	445	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minnehaha	460	—	1,650
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. British Princess	415	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,800
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Georgie ..	440	1,286	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha ..	460	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. British Princess ..	415	650	—
Morris Beef Company, Ss. Teutonic ..	—	—	3,600
Morris Beef Company, Ss. Celtic ..	—	—	1,500
Morris Beef Company, Ss. St. Paul ..	—	—	3,800
Swift Beef Company, Ss. Teutonic ..	—	—	1,000
Armour & Co., Ss. Georgie	—	—	1,100
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	2,300
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbria ..	—	—	1,500
Sherman & Culver, Ss. Antilla ..	8	—	1,000

Total exports	2,642	1,916	10,250
Total exports last week	2,527	1,172	13,400
Boston exports this week	830	2,200	10,000
Philadelphia exports this week ..	830	—	550
Portland exports this week	891	1,404	—
Newport News exports this week ..	915	—	—
Montreal exports this week	4,439	1,235	—
To London	3,190	1,121	5,650
To Liverpool	6,677	5,055	20,540
To Glasgow	1,884	431	—
To Manchester	522	—	—
To Antwerp	300	150	—
To Avonmouth	351	—	—
To Southampton	—	—	4,300
To Bermuda and West Indies	8	—	—
Totals to all ports	12,932	6,755	30,490
Totals to all ports last week	11,243	3,434	23,450

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	3,500	3,500
Kansas City	300	3,000	—
Omaha	175	4,500	1,000

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

Chicago	9,000	10,000	15,000
Kansas City	10,000	3,000	3,000
Omaha	4,000	2,000	8,200

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Chicago	5,000	8,000	15,000
Kansas City	14,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	4,400	6,000	6,000

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Chicago	12,000	10,000	20,000
Kansas City	11,000	5,000	4,600
Omaha	2,300	5,300	12,000

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Chicago	8,500	11,000	15,000
Kansas City	7,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	5,000	6,000

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

Chicago	3,000	14,000	7,000
Kansas City	3,000	4,000	1,000
Omaha	1,200	4,400	6,000

THE GLUE MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

From all reports received, the general tone of the glue market is firm and steady, and the demand good for this season of the year. Quotations on high medium and low grade glues ruling at the present time:

Gelatin glue, extra, 22@30c.; No. 11, 18@22c.; regular, 16@18c.

White, 1st, 12@15c.; 2d, 10@12c.; 3d, 8@10c.

Cabinet, high test, 14@16c.; medium test, 11@14c.; ordinary test, 9@11c.

Sizing, extra light, 11@13c.; light, 9@11c.; medium, 7½@9c.; brown, 6½@7½c.; dark, 5½@6½c.

ECONOMIZER INSTALLATION.

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Rockford, Del., who have used economizers of other makes, have just ordered two Sturtevant Standard Economizers provided with insulated metallic casing for fronts.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.30; city, steam, \$7 bid; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.75; do., South Africa, tcs., \$8.25; do., kegs, \$9.25; compound, \$5.75 @ 5.87½.

HOG MARKETS, SEPT. 9.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; slow; weaker than early; \$4.80 @ 5.90.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; steady; \$5.20 @ 5.55.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; steady; \$5.15 @ 5.50.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$5.25 @ 5.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 3,000; active; \$5.90 @ 6.10.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 20 cars; 10c. up; \$6 @ 6.40.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 58s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, western, 70s.; shoulders, 41s.; hams, s. c., 49s. 6d.; bacon, c. c., 50s.; long clear light, 51s. 6d.; do., heavy, 50s.; do., short ribs, 51s.; backs, 44s. 6d.; bellies, 53s.; turpentine, 40s.; rosin, common, 7s.; lard, prime western, tcs., 35s. 9d.; 28-lb. pails, 37s. 6d.; cheese, white, 42s.; do., colored, 43s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 35½ marks; tallow, 21s. 9d.; do. Australian (London), 26s.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 6d.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 9d.; Calcutta linseed, spot, 36s. 6d.; petroleum, refined (London), 5 11-16d.

OLEO NEUTRAL LARD.

There has hardly been any oleo business in Europe during the last two weeks, presumably because churners think that by holding off they will get oil cheaper, but, if so, they overlook that on account of the strikes the production of oleo in this country has been next to nothing, that stocks are small, and that when oleo is wanted they will find little offering.

The position of neutral lard is very much the same as oleo; hardly any business, small demand, and supplies equally so, and the outlook hence is that both oleo and neutral are likely to be worth more money instead of less.

ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam, Aug. 27.—Oleo oil market closes very firm. Total sales about 6,225 tcs. American oleo and stock, against about 10,920 tcs. during same period in 1903, and against about 3,100 tcs. last week. Arrivals, total 7,091 tcs. Total arrivals from America this year, 172,600 tcs.; same period in 1903, 134,816 tcs. Expected about 3,985 tcs. Present stocks of American oleo and stock are about 5,000 tcs. oleo and stock, against about 4,027 tcs. at same time last year.

Imports of margarine (butterine) in England amount this year in the week ending August 20th to 17,800 cwt., against 15,645 cwt. during the same period in 1903, and 17,667 cwt. in preceding week.

Neutral lard is firm but quiet; strictly choice brands are offering at fl. 50½ to 50, and Backfat neutral lard at fl. 46 to 45½.

Cottonseed oil is rather dull, owing to the weaker feeling in the United States. Choice butter oil is offered on shipment, October and December, at fl. 24½ to 24, and P. S. Y. at fl. 23½ to 23. Total arrivals of American cotton oil during this week, about 2,225 barrels.

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from page 35.)

New York market bearing out this feeling. Some stimulated export demand has also caused a general hope for higher values, and the feeling all the way around seems to be that oil will advance within the next few weeks.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Sept. 8, 1904, were as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

Ports:	For week, Bbls.	From Sept. 1, 1904, Bbls.
Alexandria	80	80
Antwerp	325	325
Barbadoes	34	34
Copenhagen	100	100
Demerara	40	40
Denzig	100	100
Genoa	300	300
Guttenburg	100	100
Hamburg	160	160
Havana	10	10
Havre	500	500
Hong Kong	54	54
Hull	100	100
Kingsion	51	51
Marseilles	1,450	1,450
Martinique	54	54
Melbourne	67	67
Montevideo	114	114
Naples	150	150
Port au Prince	5	5
Port Natal	78	78
Rotterdam	10	10
Sierra Leone	150	150
Stettin	400	400
Trieste	128	128
Valparaiso	825	825
Venice	—	—
Total	5,395	5,395

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Liverpool	200	200
Hamburg	830	830
Trieste	2,100	2,100

Total

3,130

FROM GALVESTON.

Antwerp	1,295	1,295
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FROM BALTIMORE.

Rotterdam	400	400
Bremerhaven	200	200
Total	600	600

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog receipts were moderate for the day, or only 14,000 at Chicago, and barely more than 35,000 at all packing points, while their prices were very well maintained. The products were stronger and about 5 points higher at the beginning, but eased off with slightly lower grain. Not much speculative activity.

Cottonseed Oil.

Crude, in tanks, offered at 23½c. at the Southeast mills, with 23c. bid, and for last half September delivery offered, small lot, at 23c.; A tank sold in the Mississippi Valley at 22½c. Prime yellow, New York, firm; September, 29@29½c.; October, 29½@29¾c.; November, 29½@30c.; December, 29½@30c.; January, 29@30c.; but ¼c. more would have been paid than the open bid rates for essentially all of the deliveries and 100 bbls. October sold at 29¾c.


Tallow.

Market quiet, and practically unchanged; city, hhds., at 4½c. asked, 4¾c. bid; weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., made at 4¾c.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm; quiet; 7c. bid; 7¼c. asked in New York; 7¼c. in Chicago.

Produce Exchange membership sold at an advance of \$300.



RETAIL SECTION


BEATEN WITH BOLOGNAS.

The trials and tribulations of a sausage maker's wife were told the other day in the New York City Supreme Court, when Mrs. Sophie Federsen applied to Justice Clarke for alimony and counsel fees pending an action which she has brought against her husband, James Federsen, for a legal separation. Federsen is a sausage manufacturer. His wife alleges that he is a prosperous sausage maker. They were married on May 28, 1897, and she alleges that ever since their marriage he has constantly abused her. She says that he has refused to contribute to her support since May 21 last.

On many occasions, she says, he has beaten her with bologna sausages which he manufactured, and she says, he threatened to kill her. He has thrown her down on the floor, she says, and choked her and turned the hose on her. She says he hit her with bologna so often that she feared he would kill her some day, so she is afraid to reside in the house with him.

Federsen indignantly denied that he had been in the habit of striking his wife with bolognas or sausages. On the contrary, he says, he has always provided a good home for her, and was a kind and indulgent husband. Mrs. Federsen's lawyer said that Federsen was in the habit of picking up a leberwurst and striking her on the head with it. Counsel said that a blow from a leberwurst was worse than a blow from a sand bag. This last assertion was not denied.

Justice Clarke said that the woman had not made out a prima facie case against her husband, as her story was not corroborated. The sausagemaker thereupon offered to provide a home for his wife, but the offer was not accepted, as Mrs. Federsen's attorney said that she had become tired of standing blows from bolognas.

ANOTHER LUCKY BUTCHER.

Charles Geiger, a butcher, of York, Pa., who three months ago sailed for Germany in the steerage, returned the other day in the first cabin of an Atlantic liner, and is now at home, having brought with him a fortune of \$36,000 in cash. The fortune was left to him by his father, a Lutheran divine, who died in Stuttgart twelve years ago.

Geiger, who is a middle-aged man, left his home in Stuttgart twenty-eight years ago to wander over the world. He failed to keep in communication with his friends in the Fatherland, and learned nothing of the death of his father and the fortune that awaited him until he met by chance a friend of his youth, who, like himself, had wandered away from Stuttgart. When Geiger went to Germany for the fortune he found that his step-mother was dead and all his close relatives were in their graves. He established his claims with-

out any difficulty. Since his return to York he has been constantly beset by men with schemes to make money, but he turns them all down.

FLAMES FED THE POOR.

The fire at Street & Corkran's packing plant at Baltimore, Md., last week, resulted in the feeding of many families in the neighborhood of the plant. Large quantities of ham and bacon were burned so as to be unsalable, but were good to eat, and the company made gifts to thousands of people of these and other meats. The plant was cleared of the burnt meat in short order, and the work of reconstruction rendered easier thereby.

SELLING DECAYED MEAT IN BERLIN.

The discovery of large quantities of meat unfit for human consumption has given rise to a grave scandal in Berlin. The police subjected the butcher meat which was about to be dispatched from the suburbs of Reiniedorf and Weissensee to the Berlin markets to a minute inspection, says a London paper, and discovered that serious irregularities had been committed. The meat inspector swallowed a strong dose of poison in order to escape reprimand. It is alleged that he allowed himself to be bribed to pass the bad meat, and that he had also been guilty of embezzlement.

HARD ON THE WOOL.

A man went before a magistrate in Sydney, N. S. W., charged with causing unnecessary pain and suffering to a flock of sheep by making them hustle in the heat of the day. He defended himself. "Your Worship," he said, "I know you often have to hustle yourself!" "Quite so, quite so," returned the magistrate, smiling blandly; and then, putting his hand on his head, which was quite bald, "but I never found that hustling improved the growth of the wool, and I fine you forty shillings."—London Meats Trades Journal.

A FAT SUPERSTITION.

The Thibetans have numberless strange myths, one, the most curious, pertaining to the sun, moon, and stars, says the Book-lover's Magazine. The sun is believed to be an immense ball of yak meat and fat, whereon the spirits of departed ancestors are supposed to feast, the light being caused by its heated condition. The stars are portions of this immense feast which, dropping to earth, give birth to animals for the sustenance of suffering humanity. The moon is the lesser ball of similar texture as the sun, in use while the larger one is being replenished for the morrow.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Frank Graves will open a market at Clinton, Mass.

J. E. Powell will open a new meat market at Atlantic, Ia.

H. Weiman has established a meat business at Moscow, Ida.

Ware & Brophy opened their new meat market at Elgin, Neb.

J. A. Ham has opened a shop on Findlay street, Portsmouth, O.

L. McKinley has engaged in the meat business at St. John, Wash.

J. F. Boyer has sold his shop at Bonapart, Ia., to Brown Moore.

W. I. Church has sold his shop at Forsythe, Mont., to Sickler & Clifford.

Geo. L. Ellsworth has engaged in the meat business at Inman, Kan.

P. Deible's Sons have bought Scrivlus Bros.' market at Niles, O.

Huff & Durham have opened their new meat market in Udall, Kan.

A new market has been opened at Portchester, N. Y., by Mr. Fifer.

B. Douglas has purchased the market of J. H. Hafer at Mayetta, Kan.

W. A. Beaver has purchased the shop of W. L. Kimball at Weiser, Ida.

V. E. Swanson has purchased the shop of E. Hendrickson at Wausa, Neb.

W. Holibaugh and Paul, his son, have opened a market in Marlboro, O.

J. W. Thompkins has purchased the shop of Davis & Smith at Milton, Ia.

A new meat market has been opened at Springfield, Ore., by D. H. Watson.

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TRACKING,
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R. T. RANDALL & CO.
331-333 North Second Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Refer to our ad. on page 11.

Joe Brown, of Seward, Neb., has sold his meat market to his brother William.

Richardson & Crist have purchased the market of M. Batty at Hoxie, Kan.

F. W. Wilmott, of Orlando, Fla., has added a large cooling room to his shop.

W. W. Thurston has engaged in the grocery and meat business at Onawa, Ia.

Twiss & Benefield have just engaged in the meat business at Coffeyville, Kan.

John Glettig has disposed of his market at Lansing, Kan., to W. S. Lineweaver.

Thos. Coppinger has purchased the business of Thos. Priest at Raymond, Neb.

Fred Nehrig has disposed of his business in Deshler, Neb., to Lueders & Wilkening.

Meyers & Wilson have purchased the market of Roberts & Moore at Yampa, Colo.

Parker & Allen have succeeded to the business of Parker & Bettis at Malvern, Ark.

Hatch & Hatch have opened a new grocery store and meat market at Holland, Minn.

G. A. Nicholas has sold out his meat business to Wortman & Gore, of Medford, Ore.

J. O. Griffith has bought the market business of Griffith & Kimball at Westgate, Ia.

P. J. Pint has been succeeded in the meat business at Waterloo, Ia., by Wm. Garlund.

W. B. Bowman has purchased the market of Bowman & Sumner at Dallas Center, Ia.

Hanson & Clayton have succeeded Hanson & Crump in the meat business at Preston, Ida.

E. R. Mabey has been succeeded in the meat business at Des Moines, Ia., by Chris Zeh.

Fisher & Jones have purchased the market of John Turkington at West Mineral, Kan.

Charles Brown has bought the business of the old firm of Brown & Dark at McLouth, Kan.

W. S. Wilson has sold out his grocery and meat business in Denver, Colo., to B. A. Smith.

Mrs. V. A. Ashley has purchased the grocery and meat business of G. M. Shores at Eldon, Mo.

J. F. Hartman has succeeded to the grocery and meat business of J. J. McNatt at Joplin, Mo.

Allison Gurney has started a new butcher shop in S. N. Gurney's carpenter shop at Archer, Neb.

Ferdinand Trenkle has purchased the Palace Meat Market at Alliance, Neb., of M. A. Standen.

Snead & Alshire have been succeeded in the meat business at Krebs, I. T., by Snead & Hubbard.

B. G. Ross has disposed of his grocery and meat business at King City, Mo., to Campbell & Hobbs.

Charles Bassinger is running the market formerly conducted by Theodore Bernau at Lock Haven, Pa.

Brinkley & Green have been succeeded in the meat business at Baker City, Ore., by Green & Cramblet.

Wm. Shawgo and George Sexton have bought out the meat market of Pieper & Boone at Neola, Ia.

R. T. Fry has admitted a partner in his meat business at Independence, Kan., and the firm is now Fry & Brost.

Albert Bauman's market at Manistee, Mich., was damaged about \$1,200 by fire of

unknown origin on Aug. 25 last. Fully insured.

E. J. Palmer has suffered a severe fire loss in his grocery and meat market in Topeka, Kan., and will discontinue.

Frank Dixon has purchased the interest of W. Greer in the meat business of Decker, Howland & Greer at La Harpe, Kan.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Carr & Neal, of Lowry City, Mo., the business will be continued by Mr. Carr.

E. H. Stanton, the meat and cold storage man of Spokane, Wash., has sustained a fire loss of \$20,000, with insurance of \$8,000.

George and Charles Heil will run the market and slaughter house at Wheeling, W. Va., which George W. Heil formerly conducted.

A grocery and meat market will be operated at Malone, N. Y., by Martin Tracy and W. H. Murphy, who have formed a partnership for the purpose.

Dayton & Brace have been succeeded in the meat business at Bellevue, Ida., by W. W. Dayton, and Ashton & Wright have purchased the market of Jacob Voiss.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Joliet, Ill., has been incorporated for the promotion of business interests of the members by Jacob C. Adler, John Trainer and Eric Olson.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by S. M. Borlang and Robert Hemming, who conducted a market at St. Paul, Minn. The firm's liabilities are \$1,077.71 and assets \$807.13. Borlang's individual liabilities are \$702.96 and assets \$244.78, while Hemming's liabilities are \$1,072.96, with \$698.28 assets.

There is a difference of opinion as to the needed qualifications of a meat inspector which Cleveland, O., is about to appoint. The veterinary surgeons of the city have visited the mayor and urged the needs of a professional knowledge of diseases of animals in an inspector and the butchers claim that a practical man familiar with meat in the carcass would be much more valuable than a theoretical student. The case is still open before Mayor Johnson.

PORCELAIN LINED KETTLES.

The advantage of a porcelain lining in kettles, such as are in frequent use in the small butcher shops and sausage factories, are many. Besides being suggestive of cleanliness, porcelain lined kettles actually offer greater ease in cleaning than do the common iron utensils. While porcelain lining is largely done in specially constructed factories, offering greater facilities for the work, it may be of interest to the small dealer at times to know the composition of the material, as well as the process proper employed. The same material is useful to repair broken and cracked patches in the kettles on hand.

Grind together 100 parts of powdered calcined flints (or white quartz sand, free from iron), 50 parts of calcined borax (borax glass), and 20 parts of kaolin or white potter's clay; pass the mixture through an 80 mesh sieve, and mix it with water to form a thin paste. Line the vessel with this and let it dry slowly. Then fuse together 125 parts of white glass, 250 parts of borax, and 20 parts of soda; powder when cold and make into a thin past with 4 parts of soda and a sufficient quantity of hot water. Cover

the first coating with this, and after thoroughly drying, heat in a muffle until the glazing is properly fused.

PICKLE FOR BEEF AND PORK.

A pickle to keep beef, tongues and pork is prepared in the following manner: To each gallon of water add one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce of saltpeter, and one-half ounce of potash. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into the tub to cool, and when cold pour it over the beef or meat, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks.

The meat must be well covered with the pickle and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always found in salt and sugar.

EAT THE OCTOPUS.

Few people there are who believe the octopus to be available as a fish entre at dinner. Yet, according to the consul-general of Greece at New York, Demetrius N. Botassi, it is a fact that a pocket edition of the deep-sea terror is coming to this country in constantly increasing quantities, and is finding a ready sale in the Greek and other of the foreign markets of New York. Two or three wholesalers are even said to be importing the octopus now for American consumers.

"This product," says Mr. Botassi, "is caught in nets off the Grecian archipelago—almost the entire population of which is engaged in the industry—and is brought to the shore, where it is dried in the sun, a process which causes it to shrink to about a third of its original size. It is then packed in barrels for shipment, and in this form it may be kept indefinitely.

"When boiled, it expands and form a palatable and nourishing article of food. It is especially popular during Lent in Greece, also in Italy, southern France, Spain, and Portugal."

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A famous caricature in a German comic paper represents a clergyman who is visiting two rich parishioners. He is in want of money to finish the restoring of his church, and to persuade his host and hostess to give a handsome donation he assures them that their names shall be inscribed upon the wall as the donors. "Could you not arrange," asks the wife, who is of a practical turn of mind, "that something should be added saying what excellent sausages we sell?"

HAVE A DEFINITE TRADE.

Fit your boy for some specific calling. A roustabout is never a complete success. It is an age of specializing in every branch of business—commercial or professional, and the man who will succeed in the future even more than in the past will be he who is especially fitted for some special work. The day of the "Jack of all trades" is past.—From "Vest Pocket Confidences," in Four-Track News for September.

